

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—Washington.

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Choice Poetry.

WE SHOULD FORGIVE EACH OTHER.

BY FINLEY JOHNSON.

We should forgive each other,
For hasty words will start
From sorrow's fount, which springeth in
An overburdened heart.
And we may never think to wound
Or give our brother pain;
And if for a first offence,
We may not err again.

Let not the heedless words we speak
Be treasured in thy mind,
But may the dove of peace find rest,
And in thy heart recline;
Let not false pride uphold thee still,
But let love's voice be heard—
And may it plead in earnest tones
For every unkind word.

And O, forget not, that his years
Are gliding fast away,
That a time will come when earth shall claim
All of its kindred clay.
And, O, forget not, that when parted
By death's approaching doom,
There is no ray of light to shed
Forgiveness in the tomb.

'Tis sweet unto the soul to hear
That charming word forgive;
It bids the crooked heart to hope,
And for bright love to live,
Then let us all obey that rule,
Which bids us love each other;
Which bids mankind in every case,
Forgive his erring brother.

MY BOYHOOD'S HOME.

BY ERNEST H. WALTON.

Bring back my boyhood's golden hours
From the treasury of the past—
Oh! lovelier than life's first Spring flowers,
That lured 'fore the blast;
The rocky cliff the hill and glen,
The joy and laughter free;
I would I were a boy again—
Oh bring them back to me.

Bring back my early childhood's home—
The altar and the hearth,
The glow of praise—devotion's tone—
The love that fled from earth;
The days that flitted by so fast,
Life's dreamtime to its end—
Which heep buried in the Past—
Oh bring them back to me!

In fancy's realms, I wander still
By my boyhood's cherished home,
And gather flow'rs by brook or rill,
And over wood-lands roam;
Oh! linger high! though visions dim
And shadows faint ye be—
Thou' filled life's chalice to the brim,
Yet bring them back to me!

Miscellaneous.

TRUE COURAGE.

True courage is a most noble quality of the mind; and whenever it is exhibited, we accord to it the highest honor. But true courage is a very different thing from mere brute unconscientiousness of danger, or that blood thirsty spirit which prompts men to risk their lives to avenge an injury or an insult. A man, inspired by this high feeling, forgets himself in his intense desire to benefit another; and puts in jeopardy even his life, if thereby he can rescue his fellow man from destruction.

It is but rarely the case that persons who thus risk their lives receive any injury. The man who springs into the water to save one just sinking for the last time, comes forth again bearing safely his human burden; the physician, treading firmly in his path of duty, enters the infected ward or chamber, but the diseased air that he inhales brings to him no contagion. And there is a reason for this, which all should know and reflect upon.

The Divine Providence is ever all. The sun shines on the evil and the good; the rain falls upon the just and on the unjust. And, to an untrained observer, the appearance is that the Lord's presence and protection are no nearer to one man than to another. This, however, is not so. Infinite love is ever seeking the good of man, and to all who act with the same end in view, the Lord must be infinitely near. With His sustaining and protecting power. And, in the same sense, is He much nearer to those who are engaged in the orderly and efficient discharge of their duties in life, than He is to the mere idler and pleasure-taker. All the uses of life in which men engage, conspire with the Divine Providence for the general good, and, therefore, those who enter into them with an earnest and devoted spirit, come most fully within the sphere of Divine protection. For this reason the Physician and the Minister of the Gospel pass, in most cases, unharmed into wards and chambers, the atmospheres of which are loaded with deadly vapors, and nurses breathe for days and weeks infected air, and yet contract no disease. There is around them a sphere of Divine protection. God is near to them, as He was near to the Hebrew children in the fiery furnace. And this protection does not regard the good or bad quality of the individual; but rather the use to others involved in a faithful and fearless discharge of duty.

Let us, then, as we pass through life, rise above all personal fears where our duty to others is concerned. Let us have brave hearts, knowing that God protects all who risk their lives for the good of their fellow men. If we are called upon to plunge into the deep or downward rushing waters, to save another from destruction, let us not shrink from the duty; if to go into an infected chamber for another's good, let us go; if to cross the stormy sea in the orderly

discharge of duty, let us not fear for the result. God is everywhere, and in an especial sense near to those who are engaged in uses to their fellow men.

In a brave man, there is a noble and unselfish spirit. Under the influence of real courage, he forgets himself, and, regardless of consequences that seem likely, to one who thinks of them, to occur, throws himself without a thought of fear between danger and some helpless human being, and drags him from the very brink of destruction. If there is any case in which Heaven draws near, with especial protecting influences, it is in one like this.

But, there is still another kind of courage, and all men are called to exercise it: the courage to do right in an evil world. This we call moral courage, and we often find persons distinguished for noble self-devotion where merely natural life is concerned, shrink from their plainest duties, because the frown of men is likely to darken upon them for doing what they clearly see to be right. To sustain men in acts of personal bravery, there ever comes the loud applause of thousands. A brave deed is praised on every hand, and others are inspired thereby to acts of similar daring and self-devotion. But, for moral courage, there are few to uphold a man's name, or to blazon his deeds to the world. He who has the moral courage to do right in all the relations he may be called upon to sustain in society, will be more likely to offend than to please others. Self-love and self-interest will array themselves against him, and his best friends will too often frown upon him instead of meeting his efforts for good in the spirit of approval.

Erskine and the Criminal.

The holiest and best men have been usually the most ready to acknowledge the natural depravity of their own hearts, and the greatness of their obligations to the free and sovereign grace of God, in preserving or delivering them from the consequences of that depravity.

During the ministry of the Rev. Ralph Erskine, at Dunfermline, a person was executed for robbery, whom he repeatedly visited in prison, and whom he attended on the scaffold. Mr. Erskine addressed both the spectators and the criminal; and after concluding his speech, he laid his hands on his breast, uttering these words:—"But for restraining grace, I had been brought, by this corrupt heart, to the same condition with this unhappy man."

Rev. J. Brown's Confession.

"No doubt," said the Rev. J. Brown, of Haddington, Scotland, "I have met with trials as well as others: yet so kind has God been to me, that I think, if He were to give me as many years as I have already lived in the world, I should not desire one single circumstance in my lot changed, except that I wish I had less sin. It might be written on my coffin, 'Here lies one of the cares of Providence, who early wanted father and mother, and yet never missed them.'"

Character of the English, Irish, and Scotch.—Looking at the population of the three kingdoms, it may easily be perceived that there is a considerable difference amongst them with respect to temperament. The Irish are gay, ardent, and the Scotch are comparatively cool, steady and cautious; the English are, perhaps, a fair average between the two. I remember it was not inelegantly observed by a friend of mine, that an Englishman thinks and speaks; a Scotchman thinks twice before he speaks; an Irishman speaks before he thinks. A lady present added, "A Scotchman thinks with his head, an Irishman with his heart." This allusion to impulse, operating more rapidly than deliberation, is akin to Miss Edgeworth's remark, that an Irishman may err with his head, never with his heart; the truth, however, being, that he "obeys" his heart, not always waiting for the dictates of his head.

Some years ago there was a caricature, very graphically portraying the grades of difference in the order of the three nations. An Englishman, an Irishman, and a Scotchman, were represented as looking through a confectioner's window at a beautiful young woman serving in the shop. "Oh," exclaimed Mr. Patrick, "do let us be after spending half-a-crown with the dear creature, that we may look at her conveniently, and have a bit of chat with her." "You extravagant dog!" says Mr. George, in reply. "I am sure one half the money will do quite as well. But let us go in by all means; she is a charming girl." "Ah—wait a wee!" interposed Mr. Andrew;—"thina ye kin if I'll serve our purpose equally well just to ask the loonie lassie to give us two shillings for a shilling, and inquire where Mr. Thompson's house, and such like." We're not hungry, and may as well save the shilling."—*London Dispatch.*

Scratch the green rind of a sapling, or wantonly twist it in the soil, and a scathed or crooked oak will tell the act for centuries to come. How forcibly does this figure teach the necessity of giving right tendencies to the minds and hearts of the young.

Choose an honorable employment when you have it in your power to choose. And I ask you—can there be a more honorable employment than that of beautifying the earth and rendering it fruitful?—*Buckminster.*

A young man who has recently taken a wife, says he did not find it half as hard to get married as he did to buy the furniture.

Junius says:—"After long experience in the world, I affirm before God, I never knew a rogue who was not unhappy."

CATCHING A TARTAR; OR, A NEST OF LAWYERS SUCKED IN.

A worse set than a half-dozen young disciples of Coke and Blackstone, for a victim to fall into, cannot be found in this sublimity sphere; and I defy any one to deny this statement, and produce evidence to the contrary. But sometimes, although not often the case, it will happen that, even lawyers, instead of catching a "victim," "clay hands on a tartar," and are aware of the startling fact, find themselves "sucked in."

Court was sitting in the shire town of P—, in the Pine Tree State, some few years since, and a host of "limbs of law," from the surrounding neighborhood, here did congregate.

One bitter cold night, some half-dozen of them having obtained full and complete possession of the bar-room of the village tavern, determined on having a "time as is a time." Gin slings, hot toddies, etc., were in abundance, and right merrily these worthies did partake. Without, it was blustering cold—within, a blazing fire, and spirits to keep the "inards" warm, were plenty.

Why, then could, they not be cheerful, and in spirits; for recollect, reader, this was before the great temperance movement came up.

The night was going on apace, and still, with all their cheerfulness, there seemed to be a certain something wanting. Cards were voted, and dice and checkers, were placed in the same category.

"Oh! that we had some victim with whom to make merry!" exclaimed Clark, as he threw a pack of cards into the fire, and stretched out his legs, giving, as he did so, a prolongation to the "Oh!"

Scarcely had he given vent to this expression, ere the sound of a horse's feet and the rattling of a wagon, were heard upon the frozen ground, rapidly approaching. As the team neared the house, a prolonged "who-a" in a broad dialect, was heard, and the rattling ceased. A moment after, a stout-built, good-natured looking person—one of that class known as "Yankee pedlars"—entered and desired that his horse might be taken care of. He followed the hostler to the stable to see the job performed.

"In luck," exclaimed Clark, as the Yankee left. "Just the thing I was wishing for. We'll have rare sport now, or I'll never make another plea."

A regular green one he looks like, don't he, Brown?" exclaimed Smith; and Jones, White and Bolt declared themselves ready for sport.

"But how shall we work him?" asked Clark.

"Leave that (hie) to me," Smith replied. "I'll drink him drunk (hie) I'm the most sober of any one in the room; and then we'll fix him, and leave him in the morning to gather (hie) his scattered senses."

"Smith, you're a trump!" all exclaimed. "Go ahead, and we're with you."

"Mr. Pedlar," said the hostler to the Yankee, as they had concluded their business, and were about entering the bar-room, "them ere lawyer chaps in the house have been looking all the evening for somebody to have some sport with, so you'd better keep your eyes open."

"Keep dark, then, my dear fellow, and let them work," said the Yankee, as they entered.

Probably a more innocent, and I may add, a "green," looking personage than that Yankee pedlar when he entered the room and reached out his hands to the fire, could not be found.

"This dreadful cold out," said Smith, "and you'd better take something to warm you up," and he handed an overflowing glass of hot toddy to the Yankee.

"Just as much obliged to you as the 'I took it,'" said Yankee. "But you see, just about a left hand, parson Smith got me to put my name to a piece of paper, sayin', 'I abstain from all intoxicating' drinks, and wine and cider, and besides all that, I never drink anything very often."

"So much the better," all whispered. "We can get him drunk the easier."

It required not a great deal of persuasion to get one glass into Yankee; for Smith assured him that he was a namesake of the parson's, and the pledge only meant for him while at home.

One glass went and another followed, the lawyers partaking the while. The second glass made Yankee chatty, the next two foolish, and the two following did the business; and all declared him drunk as a fool. By dint of hard labor, with the assistance of the hostler, they managed to get him upstairs and to bed. His clothes were taken and placed so as to be easily accessible to, and then the lawyers themselves extinguished the light and retired.

All this time, the Yankee had been lying, with eyes half open, watching the maneuvers of the card. He had, of course, feigned the drunkenness; for he was one who did love a glass occasionally, and his equal at drinking was not to be found every day.

As the lawyers retired, he leaped noiselessly from the bed, and amid their moanings and hiccupings, which prevented the possibility of their hearing the least noise, he secured his own clothing even down to his boots, and selecting a single article from the clothes of each of the rest, distributed them around where his own had been.

This done, he again retired, and by his snoring soon satisfied the lawyers that he was fast in the arms of that sleepy god, Morpheus.

A short time elapsed, and the "springs of law" called the name of Yankee. He answered not; and they felt assured that he

was too drunk and sleepy to know anything; and then their work commenced.

Brown slipped first from the bed. Grappling round, he found the spot where Yankee's boots had stood, and, taking the lamp, poured its contents, a good pint of best "Winter Strained," into them. Then he returned to his bed.

A moment longer; and Smith came forth. He would not be so hard upon Yankee, so he only severed one leg from his pants, and opening the window, threw it out.

Next in rotation, from another bed came Clark; and then followed Jones, White, and Bolt, each performing his part, and then retiring to their respective beds.

The sun had been up several hours—we won't dispute about the number, reader—when our worthies opened their eyes. They looked about a moment, and recollecting that court opened at ten, they made preparations for partaking of breakfast.

Springing from their beds, each seized his clothing, and commenced getting into it. Smith seized his pants and hauled them on. To his horror, he found them minus one leg. He looked about like one endeavoring to solve some difficult problem. He sat down on his bed, the very picture of despair, while the rest laughed heartily.

"Smith," said one, "you was too drunk last night to joke, and cut off your own trowser's leg. You're a disgrace to the profession."

Meanwhile, the others had been busy about their clothes. Bolt found his vest severed at the back, and one half was gone. Thus he had served the Yankee—so he thought.

"And you, too, was drunk, Bolt," said White—"we'll turn you out."

But White could not find his vest. He recollected of having noticed that Yankee had one, too, it being cold, and that one of them he had thrown out of the window. He looked out, and there was the identical vest, his own, lying across the chimney of the porch beneath, now burned to a crisp.

"To what has the profession arrived?" said Brown. "Alas, for it!"

Jones had by this time pulled on his coat. Both arms were gone—and he looked, as he stood in astonishment with arms protruding far out from the edge of the coat, more like a fool, than anything else.

"What shall I do?" he exclaimed—"this is too bad. I'm to defend an infringement case to day, and a coat with no sleeves to it! Blast the Yankee!"

Brown and Clark stood convulsed with laughter, gazing at the sorry spectacle presented to their view. They gave what encouragement they could to their fellow "sprigs." At that moment the court-house bell and the village clocks announced the hour of ten.

Brown made all haste to pull on his boots; one on, and the other mostly so, when a strange sound was heard, and the oil came spouting up about his legs. This was followed by a shout of laughter from the rest. Before he had laughed—now, he took his turn to be laughed at.

"Alas! for my client. I wish that Yankee had been in limbo before he entered this house."

"Gentlemen," said Smith, "it is my humble opinion that that confounded Yankee pedlar wasn't any more drunk last night than we were. It was all a sham on his part, and he has taken us in well. He's gone now; and now I think of it, I heard him get up last night after we turned in, and my opinion is, that he made a change, took his own clothes and placed ours in their stead."

This appeared to be plausible enough, and all concurred in it.

The ceasing of the ringing of the court-house bell announced to Clark that it was time for him to be moving, while the rest stood hearing imprecations on the head of the Yankee.

Reaching the bar-room, Clark seized his hat from a shelf, and instantly placed it up on his head; a full quart of oil came trickling down over his head and shoulders. "I thought I had escaped, but this is outrageous," he gasped. "Blast the Yankee!" he has spoiled my attending coat to-day."

He returned to his companions; while the oil was wending its way steadily down over his shoulders.

During his absence, the others had discovered a note addressed to them, which ran something after this style:

"MY DEAR FRIENDS:—When you next attempt to make a victim of a pedlar, obtain one not so bright as yourselves."

They attempted joking no more during the session of the court; and when the story leaked out, as of course it did, it was rather expensive, by way of "treats," for all hands.

Singular.—A late writer in the Cultivator says, that whether scythes hold their edge well, depends altogether on whether the man works by the day or acre. While the former will be compelled to "stop and sharpen" every five minutes, the latter, he says, will slash away all day without once thinking of a grindstone. Queer, isn't it?

Whether wishes to get on in the world, has only to take lessons of a hen chasing a grasshopper through a field. With long neck and pecked eyes, take a few hurried strides, stop short, peep over, peep under, now to the left, then to the right—one flutter—and you have him.

Prophetic Muskrats.—The Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye says it is reported that the muskrats in the Mississippi bottom, in anticipation of the late flood, constructed their houses several feet higher than usual. Their mounds are an astonishment to all who behold them.

Connecticut Forever.

We have a story to tell, and must tell it—and must tell it in our own way. The reader will please not bother us with any questions.

A few days ago, a Connecticut pedlar—a shrewd chap, far over amongst the steady habits, and wooden clogs, and schoolmasters, and other fixin's, drove through our streets, heavily laden with corn-brooms. He had called at several stores and offered his load, or even a small portion of it; but when he told them he wanted cash, and nothing else in payment, they had uniformly given him to understand that they had got brooms enough, and that he might go farther. At length he drove up to a large wholesale establishment on the west side, and not far from the bridge, and once more offered his wares. "Well," said the merchant, "I want the brooms badly enough; but what will you take in pay?"—This was a poser. The pedlar was aching to get rid of his brooms; he despised the very sight of his brooms; but he would sooner sell a single broom for cash, than the whole load for any other article which he could not so readily dispose of as he could brooms. After a moment's hesitation therefore, he screwed his courage to the sticking point—it required some courage after having lost his chance of selling his load a dozen times by a similar answer—and frankly told the merchant that he must have cash. Of course the merchant protested that cash was scarce, and that he must purchase, if he purchased at all, with what he had in his store to pay with. He really wanted the brooms, and he did not hesitate to say so; but the times were hard, and he had notes to pay, and he had goods that must be disposed of.

Finally he would put his goods at cost price for the sake of trading, and would take the whole load of brooms, which the pedlar had labored so unsuccessfully to dispose of. "So," said he to the man from Connecticut, "unload your brooms, and then select any articles from my store, and you shall have them at cost." The pedlar scratched his head. An idea was there, as the sequel shows plainly enough. "I'll tell you what it is," he answered at last, "just say terms for half the load, and cash for the other half, and I'm your man. Blow if I don't sell out, if Connecticut sinks with all her broom stuff the next minute." The merchant hesitated a moment, but finally he concluded the chance a good one. He should be getting half the brooms for something that would not sell as readily; and as for the cost price, it was an easy matter to play gammon in regard to it. The bargain was struck; the brooms were brought in. The cash for half of them was paid over. "Now what will you have for the remainder of your bill?" asked the merchant. The pedlar scratched his head again, and this time more vigorously. He walked the floor—whistled—drummed with his fingers on the head of a barrel. By and by his reply came—slowly, deliberately—"You Providence fellows are cute; you sell at cost, pretty much all of ye, and make money. I don't see how it is done. It must be that somebody gets the worst of it." "Now I don't know what your goods cost, but in one article, and if I take else, I may get cheated. So seeing as it won't make any difference to you, I guess I'll take brooms. I know them like a book, and can swear to just what you paid for 'em."

And so saying the pedlar commenced re-loading his brooms, and after having them snugly deposited, half of his former load, jumped on his cart, with a regular Connecticut grin, and while the merchant was cursing his impudence and his own stupidity, drove in search of another customer.—*Providence Post.*

A London paper relates the following:

A few days ago, the inhabitants of one of the principal cities in the west of England were filled with conjecture at the following notice, painted in large capitals on the front of a house recently fitted up and repaired:—"Mrs. M—, from London, deals in all sorts of ladies." All was consternation. Inquiry was instantly set on foot as to who this Mrs. M— might be. No one could tell; she was a stranger from London. Great anxiety prevailed as to the proclamation of the new establishment. For two whole days all was surmise and speculation. On the third morning, behold, the mystery was unraveled. The house painter, who had, it seems, been suddenly attacked by a severe fit of the gout, returned to finish his work, and concluded by adding—"and gentlemen's wearing apparel."

Married.—On the 2d ult., at Watch City, Mass., Keck-kee-waw-ha-da-da-kee, Esq., and Miss Wee-bun-kaw, daughter of Naw-keek-shay-cow-shee-kaw, all of Watch City, Minnesota.

The Editor of the Minnesota Revue, who was present at the celebration of the above recorded nuptials, states that there was a great feast on the occasion, and that he made a hearty meal on the hind quarter of a fine fat dog.

Short Dresses.—Prentice, being desired to state, explicitly, whether he was for or against the proposed short dresses for ladies, replied, that inasmuch as it was not in his power to pass much time with the ladies, he wished during those brief opportunities to see as much of them as he could with propriety, and therefore he was "decidedly" a short dress man.

I'm glad this coffee don't owe me anything.—said a financier at breakfast.

"Why?" grumbled his wife.

"Cause, I don't believe it would ever seele."

The Indianapolis Journal says that Indianapolis has the right to be styled the city of churches, having 20 churches and 22 congregations in a population of 9,000. The various church edifices will seat the whole population. 1934 children out of 2129 attend Sabbath School.

The celebrated Geneva watches come out in great force at the London exhibition. There are watches for the deaf and blind—a watch which runs with one winding 374 days; one smaller than a four penny piece, to hang in a serpent brooch; one still smaller, in the top of a gold pencil case, tells the hour, day of week, and month.

The strawberry trade of New Jersey is much greater than would be supposed. It is said that on one night of last week 132 wagons full of the fruit passed over the Hoboken ferry, principally from the vicinity of Hackensack, Paterson, New Durham, and Bergen. One gardener near Bergen is said to have cleared \$1500 a season. A large profit is reported to be derived also from the manufacture of baskets in which the fruit is conveyed to market, although they are sold at the low rate of one cent each.

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Don't Shoot.

As Professor J. W. Hatch was last summer lecturing upon astronomy, to a class in Courtland county, he brought out his large telescope one evening when the moon was at its full, and just rising, for the class to view the luminary through his splendid instrument. The telescope is about the size of a six pounder; and just as they got it leveled and ready for use, a long Yankee, and wife, and wife's mother, in company, came round the corner, in an old-fashioned "boat-bodied" wagon. Seeing the cannon as they supposed it to be just ready to be fired, he stopped the horse, jumped out, and taking the old stead by the bits, held on to him with all his caution. Out leaped the wife and old woman, and stood waiting the explosion with trembling anxiety, the ladies having their fingers in their ears. The Professor, who loves a joke, told the boys to keep perfectly quiet, and await the result, while he kept leveling the instrument as if about to discharge it. After waiting some ten or fifteen minutes, Jonathan became impatient, and sung out—

"Hallo, there, Mister, if you're going to fire your pesky gun, I wish you would be after doing it, we're tired of standin' here, and the mare won't stand fire—we want to be goin'."

An uncontrollable roar of laughter from the whole class followed this speech, when the Professor stepped out to the road and informed the stranger that he could not get it exactly right; they might get in, and he would not fire until they got past.

A Thundering Cold Fire.

On a winter night, a few years since, I was riding through the little town of Lowell, Maine. My route lay along upon a high ridge of land between the Cold Stream Pond and the Passadumuck stream. The large full moon was just rising in the horizon, looking larger than ever. The sleighing was excellent, and my horse, as if charmed by the scene, was trotting off at a brisk rate, when from some cause he suddenly stopped. On looking for it, I discovered a sleigh driverless. In the sleigh was a mysterious looking keg, sole master of the premises, and upon looking for the driver, I found that individual by the road side—the keg was evidently master of him as of the sleigh. He was muttering something to himself about a "thundering cold fire," and blaming an imaginary John for not "putting on more wood." Coming nearer to him, I found that he was sitting upon the snow, with his feet through the fence, turning them at the moon!

Watering Horses.—We see every summer, hundreds of incidents of horses being killed by giving them water when overheated while travelling. It would seem that drivers generally think that the preservation of the horse's life consists in having him watered at every tavern they come to. But we would condemn it as being a most absurd and unnecessary practice. A farmer who works his horses at a plough, harrow or cart, never gives them water from the time they go to work after breakfast, until they come in at noon. In France, coachmen never water their horses except when they feed, and if you take the trouble to inquire into the effect of the system in that country, you will find it has a salutary influence. When the driver stops at an inn, he washes the horse's nose with a little vinegar in a sponge.

To Make Water Cold for Summer.—Let the jar, pitcher, or vessel used for water be surrounded with one or more folds of coarse cotton, to be constantly wet. The evaporation will carry off the heat from the inside, and reduce it to a freezing point. In India and other tropical regions, where ice cannot be procured, this is common.—*Exchange paper.*

The Darkest Hour of All.—An old "Recluse," who had been through all the holiest lights of the war of '76, once said that the darkest and most solemn hour of all to him was occupied in going home one dark night from the widow Beaul's after being told by her daughter Sally that there was no earthly use in his coming back any more.

"Doctor, do you think tight lacing is bad for the constitution?"

"Not at all—it is what it lives on."

The Doctor's reply was wise as well as witty.

It is not in the order of nature, that a man becomes suddenly virtuous or suddenly vicious to an extreme degree, any more than it is that the fullgrown fruit should take immediately the place of the opening bud.

If you feel ill will towards any person, go and do him a favor, and your ill feeling will vanish at once. Try it.

The strawberry trade of New Jersey is much greater than would be supposed. It is said that on one night of last week 132 wagons full of the fruit passed over the Hoboken ferry, principally from the vicinity of Hackensack, Paterson, New Durham, and Bergen. One gardener near Bergen is said to have cleared \$1500 a season. A large profit is reported to be derived also from the manufacture of baskets in which the fruit is conveyed to market, although they are sold at the low rate of one cent each.

The Indianapolis Journal says that Indianapolis has the right to be styled the city of churches, having 20 churches and 22 congregations in a population of 9,000. The various church edifices will seat the whole population. 1934 children out of 2129 attend Sabbath School.

The celebrated Geneva watches come out in great force at the London exhibition. There are watches for the deaf and blind—a watch which runs with one winding 374 days; one smaller than a four penny piece, to hang in a serpent brooch; one still smaller, in the top of a gold pencil case, tells the hour, day of week, and month.

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GOV. JOHNSTON'S SPEECH.

Delivered at Lancaster, June 24, 1861.

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Convention and Fellow Citizens:

I have no language sufficiently strong to express my cordial thankfulness for the renewed manifestation of your kindness and confidence implied by the unanimous re-nomination tendered me for the office of Chief Magistrate of the State.

In accepting the honored position which has been assigned me, I can only pledge my honest intentions to discharge, if elected, the duties of the office with fidelity and zeal. To this work I should feel bound to bring my whole energy of mind and body. I have no disposition to claim exemption from labor, but I should endeavor to act in such manner as to give my fellow-citizens assurance that to want of capacity, and not lack of will, should be attributed oversight and neglect.

I might here close with another expression of thanks for your kindness, if I did not believe that this large assemblage of my fellow-citizens expect from their candidate, an expression of his views in relation to many questions connected with the results of the approaching campaign.

Your proceedings remind me that the people will, this fall, elect a Governor, a Canal Commissioner, and five Judges of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth.

The Supreme Court of the State is a tribunal armed with almost omnipotent power. It may use as strong an expression in reference to an institution of man's creation. It is the mightiest authority in our State, and is clothed with powers unknown to any other branch of our government. It is the last expounder and interpreter of our laws.

The Maker and Creator of the law may, by its unwavering and unalterable decision, be made to conform to his decrees. It holds within the sphere of action the lives, reputation and property of each citizen. Although controlled by a written constitution and by written laws, it still possesses the power of expanding and declaring the meaning of each. In the control of incompetent or bad men, a Supreme Court may prove the most lasting curse which may befall a nation, while in the direction of pure, faithful, competent and courageous Judges, it may be made the surest guarantee of Constitutional Liberty. An incompetent Judiciary is a fearful tyranny in any country.

A distinguished politician once said in Congress, on a question connected with the Federal Judiciary, that the "book of Judges immediately preceded the book of Kings." The remark was justly true when applied to an incompetent or corrupt Judiciary. The selection of the members of this Court, thus, in the history of things, doctored with large powers, rests with the people at the next election. Each man who fails in the discharge of this solemn duty to make good selections, is faithless to the Constitution, to his country, to himself and to posterity.

What are the qualifications essential to the incumbent of a position vested with such delicate trusts? I would say profound learning, unbending integrity, moral and physical courage, pure patriotism, kindness and gentleness of heart, singleness of purpose, and devoted attachment to republican institutions. The pathway of a good Judge is marked by the evidences of a religious trust in the governing control of the Supreme Authority, and by a walk and conversation among men, which can give to none an occasion of offence.

Of the Canal Commissioner I need say but little. All know the immense responsibility connected with the office. The annual disbursement of one million, or one million two hundred thousand dollars, is necessary to keep the vast machinery of our public improvements in repair. The Canal Commissioner annually selected to assist in the expenditure of so large a sum, should be no ordinary man. A dishonest officer might use his position to plunder the Treasury and aggrandize himself. An ignorant officer would be incompetent to see that other employees are equal to him in industry and fidelity. Checks in such a body as the Canal Board are desirable and necessary. They cannot be too numerous or great. One of the most effective is, a representation in that Board of each of the political parties of the State. Such an arrangement would destroy much of the opportunity for wastefulness, and would result in the saving of large amounts to the State Treasury.

Having thus briefly referred in general terms to the other offices, I come now to speak of that with which my name has been associated.

Upon my accession to office in 1848, I found the State debt exceeding forty millions of dollars—the interest on that debt paid in depreciated currency, and the credit of the Commonwealth greatly depressed. My first effort was to remedy, if possible, these evils—devise some mode of reducing this alarming debt—paying the semi-annual interest in full, and restoring the sinking fund of the State. These were the first objects of my care. In my first message, in January, 1849, I urged the establishment of a Sinking Fund with an earnestness required by the importance of the end to be gained. The Legislature acknowledged the propriety of the recommendation—passed a bill in accordance with the suggestions, and the system is now in operation, fulfilling the expectations of the most sanguine of its friends, and presenting to the people the hope that, under its action, and the exercise of that economy which should be the prime aim of all public servants, the vast debt now upon them will eventually disappear. At least one half a million of that debt has been already paid, and this is but the beginning of the end.

In addition to this, works of great public importance have been completed and improved—works which have made the remaining improvements more valuable, and to that extent are increasing the revenues of the State. The reduction of the debt half a million of dollars, and the completion of certain of the public works, have been effected without any increased taxation upon the farmers of the Commonwealth.

The North River Canal when in process of construction was abandoned by the State. In 1848, when I entered office, it was in an entirely useless condition. A large amount of money had been invested in the work. That money was yielding less than nothing, while the revenues of the State were being expended in the maintenance of the canal.

These are my views freely and frankly given. Whatever representations may be made to these and some other I adhere.

but without any increase of the State debt. The recommendation was regarded as the work has been resumed, and now far advanced to completion. Thus the large amount of the State formerly invested will be made productive—the revenues of the State will be increased, and another revenue will be opened, by which the long neglected North may march to greatness.

One fact is proved by the official records, to which I wish to call the special attention of this meeting and of the people of the State generally. It is this: That during the time I have been Executive of the State, a less amount of money has been collected from the farmers and others owning Real Estate than during a corresponding period under the previous Administration. Notwithstanding this fact, however, I flatter myself that much has been done towards the liberation of the State from its financial difficulties.

More than twenty years have been occupied in the creation of this public debt. Its large amount precludes the hope of a very speedy liquidation. But we can hope that it will be gradually increased, so it will from this time henceforth gradually diminish, and that the hour will soon arrive when the taxes wrung from the earnings of the people, will be applied, not to the payment of a debt created by a preceding generation, but to the education of the present and coming generations—that the moment is not far distant when the voluntary offerings of the people of this great Commonwealth will be devoted to the noble purpose of spreading the purifying, healthful, ennobling influences of Education. Then, when every man within our broad limits shall enjoy the opportunity of such an education as the high duties of American Freedom require, and when vice and morality are ever-present characteristics of our people, will Pennsylvania completely work out her glorious destiny of elevating the character, strengthening the Government, and finally, the legislation of America.

Our opponents are anxious to manifest an earnest desire to settle these State issues which appeal immediately and personally to the interest of every tax-payer in the Commonwealth. They constantly recur to National questions of the day. Upon these subjects I have no wish to conceal my opinions.

With regard to the Union of the States, my views are upon record. In my last annual message I remarked that "it is the basis of constitutional right, the guarantee of peace, the security of religion, the bulwark of all law and order—that it is 'the perfect work of disciplined intelligence and national patriotism,' that it is 'challenged by the rich memories of the past, and by the consciousness that its founders were the fathers of the Republic'—and that it is the outer and inner wall which encloses and guards the temple of our independence."

I never trust myself to think of its dissolution as even a probable event, and with cheerful faith subscribe to the correctness of Washington's doctrine that we should "discourage secession, and suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned." These are the views I hold. I have always maintained them. I shall always maintain them and teach them as my most valuable lesson to my own friends to my own children.

On the question of slavery I have already frequently expressed my opinions. When the National Constitution was formed, slavery was among us. That instrument contains certain provisions relative to those held to service or labor, which no man dare disregard. They should be carried out in good faith by all good citizens. The great growth out of certain difficulties connected with the acquisition of Territory from Mexico. Most of those laws are irrevocable.

The Texas boundary has been settled, and the stipulated money has been paid by the National Government. California has been admitted. Territorial governments have been established in Utah and New Mexico. The slave trade has been abolished in the District of Columbia. These questions are settled. The fugitive slave law alone is within reach of amendment. While it remains the law of the land it must and will be enforced. Resistance to law has never been a characteristic of the Whig party.

To say, however, that the people shall refrain from discussion of the provisions of the law is practically to restrain the freedom of speech, and as such never will secure my approbation. If the National Legislature adopt measures defective in themselves and requiring modification, it is Anti-Republican, and conflicts with one of the plainest guarantees of the Constitution, to intimate that the people shall not discuss their merits and ask for a modification, if they desire it. Such restriction of liberty of thought and speech does not belong to the American character. It is not indigenous to our soil. It is of foreign birth.

If I had been in Congress, I would have voted against several of the adjustment measures. I would have voted against the fugitive-slave law, as almost all Northern Whigs did, because I believe the constitutional provision on the subject might have been more effectively carried out by a law more equitable and justly constructed. To ask changes in these points—changes which will make the law more consonant with the wishes of the people, more acceptable to them, and more conformable to truth, justice, and the requirements of the Constitution, cannot be considered otherwise than the exercise of an undoubted constitutional privilege. And this, for the sake of right, and not for purposes of agitation.

But we are told not to discuss the question, as a dissolution of the Union would be the consequence. This is weak and perilous. The love of the Union is deep-seated among the people. They are not contemplating even the probability of dissolution. The determination to transmit undiminished to posterity the institutions we received from our fathers, prevents them from even harboring the thought for an instant. Public opinion is healthy on the subject. The fate of the Union does not depend upon so slight a circumstance as the modification of a law of Congress. It is an insult to the intelligence, virtue, and integrity of the people, to intimate so treacherous an idea.

These are my views freely and frankly given. Whatever representations may be made to these and some other I adhere.

There are other important questions to which I invite your attention.

When before the people in 1848, I pledged myself to advocate a modification of the Tariff of 1847. I did so. I received a modification in such of my suggestions, but the amount of the modification was not as large as I had hoped for.

It still remains, doing its work of harm to our State and country. Our manufacturers are depressed; our coal interests are languishing; the main prop of the farmer—the home market—is becoming weak and less valuable; the prices of grain and other products of the earth are gradually sinking; in parts of the State, property has much depreciated in value; the trade on the public works is not so active as it formerly was; the revenues of the State are consequently less in amount and every tax-payer in the Commonwealth is the loser. These are the necessary results of the Tariff of 1848—which favors the British interest of the American manufacturer, and which is nearly, but surely, depriving the American farmer of a good market for his productions. I have used my efforts to avert these evils. I have not been seconded by the other party who had a majority in Congress, and hence these difficulties. I have discharged my duty. It remains for the people to discharge theirs—to express to the ballot-box their approval or disapproval of the conduct of those men who are enacted and kept in force the Tariff of 1848.

And now a few words about the bill repealing the sixth section of the non-impairing law of 1847. It is represented that upon my signing this bill immediately the Union disapproved of the conduct of those men who are enacted and kept in force the Tariff of 1848.

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Western Iron Manufacture.

In the valley of the Ohio as well as in the Atlantic States, the iron manufacturing interest is in a condition of ruinous depression. Under the operation of the existing tariff, which encourages the importation of European iron, produced by the cheap labor of half-starved workmen, our American furnaces and forges are brought to a standstill—their fires extinguished—the arms of honest home industry paralyzed—capitalists ruined—and thousands of our people thrown out of employment. A fresh, vivid illustration on this point is furnished in the Pittsburgh American of Saturday, as follows:

We announced lately the failure of a number of furnaces in Ontario and Western counties. We also noticed the stoppage of work at several of the rolling mills in this city. We also published the report of the Board of Revenue Commissioners in relation to Allegheny county, showing the depreciation of property, and particularly in that of iron and cotton, which was officially reported at fifty per cent. of its value. We have now before us another instance of ruinous depreciation of iron property on our waters—that of the Monongahela Iron Works on Wheat River, a short distance from where that fine stream empties into the Monongahela, between Brownsville and Morgantown. In 1842 the property was purchased by an association from in Baltimore—the Pittsburgh Iron Works.

Since that time they have improved the property by the building of two additional furnaces, which cost together \$32,000, and expended in other valuable improvements in all \$80,000. It consists of fifteen thousand acres of land, one fifth of which is now farming land, a large portion of which is under good cultivation—one large rolling mill and four smaller ones—large blast furnaces, costing in all \$25,000—grist mill, saw mill, and about seventy dwelling houses, many of them large and valuable buildings. There is also on the place a large number of acres of woods, and a large number of acres of woods, and a large number of acres of woods.

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Gen. Scott on Slavery.

Since Gen. Scott has received the endorsement of the Whigs of this State, at the Lancaster Convention, some of his opinions on various national topics are published. Among the rest, is the following extract from a letter written by him in 1848, giving his views upon slavery. He says:—

"My inquiries open the whole question of domestic slavery, which has in different forms, for a number of years, agitated Congress and the country. Permitting that you are the first person who has interrogated me on the subject, I give you the basis of what would be my reply in greater detail, if time allowed, and the contingencies alluded to above were less remote. In boyhood, at William and Mary's College, and in common with most of my contemporaries, I became deeply impressed with the views given by Mr. Jefferson, in his 'Notes on Virginia,' and by Judge Tucker, in the Appendix to his edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, in favor of a gradual emancipation of slaves. That Appendix I have not seen in thirty odd years, and in the same period have read scarcely anything on the subject, but my early impressions are fresh and unchanged. Hence, if I had had the honor of a seat in the Virginia Legislature in the winter of 1831-2, when a bill was brought forward to carry out those views, I should certainly have given it my hearty assent."

I suppose I scarcely need say that, in my opinion, Congress has no color of authority, under the Constitution, for touching the relation of master and slave within a State.

I hold the opposite opinion in respect to the District of Columbia. Here, with the consent of the owners, or on the payment of just compensation, Congress may legislate at its discretion. But my conviction is equally strong, that, unless it be step by step with the Legislature of Virginia and Maryland, it would be dangerous to both States in these States to touch the relation between master and slave in this District.

I have from the first been of opinion that Congress was bound by the Constitution to receive, to refer and to report upon petitions relating to domestic slavery, as in the case of all other petitions, but I have not failed to see and to regret the unavoidable friction which the former have produced in the Southern States, with the constant peril to the two colors, whereby the adoption of any plan of emancipation has every where among us been greatly retarded."

"Politics in Vermont.—Hon. Lucius B. Peck, who was nominated for Governor of Vermont by the Free-Soil Convention at Burlington, declines to be a candidate, and gives his reasons in a letter to the Montpelier Patriot. He says he cannot assent to the resolutions passed by the Convention, inasmuch as he believes the fugitive slave law to be constitutional."

The resolutions adopted by the Whig Convention of the same State, which met last week at Bellows Falls, are represented to be very temperate and conservative in their tone. They approve of a protective tariff, of specific duties, internal improvements, and a liberal policy towards actual settlers in the disposition of the public lands. They also declare the attachment of the Whigs of Vermont to the Union, their confidence in the National Administration, and their determination to stand by the Laws and the interpretation of them rendered by the Courts. They regard slavery as a moral and political evil, for which the Free States are not responsible, and pronounce the fugitive slave law a matter of ordinary legislation, to be obeyed like any other law, and like any other law open to discussion, modification, or repeal."

The Mexican Indemnity.—We learn from the National Intelligencer that the balance of the fourth instalment of the indemnity to Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, was paid at the Treasury on Saturday week, amounting to \$1,315,400.

The whole amount of the instalment was \$3,340,000, of which upwards of \$1,400,000 had been previously paid during the last two months, on the presentation of the regular receipts from the Mexican Government; and the above balance, which completed the full sum, was paid in Mexico on the 30th May, the period stipulated in the treaty. The warrant for this payment was the largest in amount which has been issued by the Treasury for a considerable time, and it was settled by a Treasury Draft on the Assistant Treasurer in Boston for \$1,000,000, and on the Assistant Treasurer at New York for \$815,400.

The plan to the Treasury on the payment of this instalment is \$1,170,000, being three and a half per cent. upon its full amount, which was the bonus allowed by the parties who contracted to make the payment at the city of Mexico for account of the American Government, in consideration of being reimbursed in the United States.

During the last week Treasury drafts were likewise issued upon the Sub-Treasury at New York to the extent of \$1,500,000, to meet the semi-annual interest on the public debt, payable last July, making, with the Mexican indemnity, nearly \$2,500,000 in specie, which will be paid out from the Sub Treasury in that city in the early part of the present week. Besides \$1,000,000 at Boston. These heavy payments cannot but have a favorable effect upon the money market.

The Patrons county, Ind., Sentinel states that a company of forty persons were recently poisoned in Hendricks county, in that State, and that almost thirty of the number are supposed to be beyond recovery.

The person implicated as being accessory to this horrid deed is said to be an old woman; anxious to get rid of some grand children. She put the poison in a barrel of flour which she thought would be used by a family who had collected a number of persons together at a quilting party. No sooner had the repeat been over than the victims commenced violently vomiting, exhibiting evident signs of being poisoned.

A Great Snake.—The good people of M'Keesport (Pa.) have waked up a sea serpent on dry land. The story goes that a snake has been traversing the neighborhood, and was seen by several respectable, good, and true citizens of the town. It is said to be a sixeepie and nearly thirty feet long. This is truly something of a snake, and it is said to have been seen in the West to such a degree that a thousand dollars had been offered for its capture, and some thousand dollars for its destruction. It was killed, and the people are now looking at it with great interest.

The State Debt.

It is certainly gratifying to the people of Pennsylvania to observe the progress the State is making in the laudable work of reducing her Debt. The fact is well known to all familiar with the financial affairs of our State, that for years prior to Gov. Johnston's administration, the State Debt continued to increase—the interest thereon regularly paid—and when paid it was done in depreciated money or borrowed funds. The prospects ahead in those days were gloomy enough, and nothing but bankruptcy and disgrace seemed to be the fate of our good old Commonwealth. A change, however, has taken place—the prospects are brightening—Pennsylvania is gradually meeting her obligations—she is "assuming" a position which a State so rich in everything that contributes to the greatness of a people is entitled to.

Figures will show that this state of things has been brought about by Whig Legislation.—Washington Correspondent.

A paragraph in the Philadelphia Ledger alludes to the enormous value given to cotton in its various transformations, as is shown in the article of lace, of which there is at the London exhibition, doubtless a richer display than the world ever saw gathered before. India, France, Belgium, and England are vying for supremacy in this manufacture. A manufacturer of Manchester furnishes samples of one pound of cotton spun into 900 hanks, of 840 yards each, making a distance in all of 756,000 miles, should the single thread be extended to its utmost. Another firm exhibited 1200 hanks, of the same number of yards each, from a single pound of cotton. The first then exhibited one pound of cotton spun into a thread 3,000 miles long, which shows the perfection to which cotton machinery has arrived. Brussels lace, all made from cotton, is exhibited worth \$200 sterling (\$1000) per yard. A lace shawl made in France for the Duchess of Northumberland, is exhibited, the cost of which is 21,000 sterling. A bridal dress is shown for which the owner wants £5,000. The girl who wrought at it the first three years became blind from the heavy task it put up on her eyes.

According to the last accounts from the Rocky Mountains, the small-pox and cholera have been making fearful ravages among the Sioux Indians during the past winter. It is supposed that from three to four thousand of these Indians have died of these diseases, both of which were introduced among them by emigrants to Oregon and California.

From the St. Louis papers of the 20th we glean the particulars of the story: It is stated that a great deal of mortality prevailed amongst the Sioux Indians, during the last winter, and at least 4,000 fell victims to those terrible scourges, the cholera and small pox. The latter disease was still raging, and it was feared that its direful influence would be extended to other tribes. During the tribulations felt by the unfortunate Indians, the traders were unceasing in their efforts to afford relief. Being well provided by the company with medicines and vaccine matter, they were always prepared to attend upon the afflicted, and by their skill and attention, probably saved the lives of thousands. The more credulous of the red men are firmly of opinion that they owe the introduction of disease into their country, to the large California emigration, which has crossed the plains since 1846. The agents of the American Fur Company have done much, however, to remove the erroneous impression from the minds of these children of nature."

William on a Large Scale.—The Shaw-neeetown Advocate of the 6th contains a long article detailing the particulars of the discovery and arrest of a gang of villains, who have carried on for years past a regular system of kidnapping slaves, forgery, thieving, and perhaps murder. Their headquarters were on Wolfe's Island, Kentucky, near the corner of the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois and Missouri. The band was discovered not long since through the failure of an attempt by one of the ringleaders to murder a Doctor Swayne, who had recovered a judgment for some \$10,000 against Newton F. Wright, another prominent member of the gang. In May, 1850, Wright gave Abe Thomas, a man of desperate character, \$150 to kill Dr. S. Accordingly Thomas, pretending to wish the doctor to visit his sick father, enticed him from home and attempted to murder him; but the doctor, after being shot in the arm, gave the alarm, and the desperado escaped. Notwithstanding every exertion was made to ferret out the villain, so deep was the plot laid that he was only accidentally discovered a short time ago, and his discovery led to the disclosure of the whole affairs of the company. They seem to have made a regular business of stealing slaves in one State, running them off to another and there selling them. They carried on another species of swindling upon an extensive scale, by means of fictitious claims against estates of deceased persons. Having forged notes for large amounts against such estates, they would prove the validity of the claim by some of their gang. In some cases they had gone so far as to take depositions; and were provided with county seals and every thing requisite to give their proofs the semblance of legality.—Louisville Journal.

Serious Accidents on the Binghamam Course.—About half past 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th inst., as we learn from the Picayune, whilst a large number of persons were on the Binghamam race course, near New Orleans, a storm of wind and rain coming up, the multitude sought shelter under the judge's stand. The wind in a few minutes increased to almost a hurricane, and blew down about two hundred feet of the wood work of the stand, crushing those beneath it in a terrible manner, and seriously injuring many who had remained upon it. One man was killed outright; many others were severely injured; and a fine horse, as so under the stand, was killed.

The Camilla Dress.—Last week, at a ball given in Greenfield, about thirty young ladies were present dressed in elegant Camilla costumes, and one gentleman in small clothes. A large crowd was gathered by the novelty of the affair. In Easthampton, last week, two or three young ladies appeared in the Camilla costume, and they were immediately waited upon by the Rev. Mr. Stone, who informed them that if they persisted in wearing those dresses they would not be welcomed with his church at Boston (Mass.).

Deep Sea Soundings.—Capt. Baum, of the U. S. Navy, has communicated to Com. Warrington the result of a line of deep sea soundings across the Atlantic, giving the shape of the great Atlantic basin between the Cape of Virginia and the Island of Madeira, showing it to be five miles and a half deep. A line of deep sea soundings across the Gulf of Mexico, from Tampico to the Straits of Florida, shows the basin which holds the waters of this Gulf to be about a mile deep, and the Gulf Stream in the Florida Pan about 3000 feet deep.

Bermuda.—The island of Bermuda is furnishing large supplies of vegetables for the New York and other Atlantic markets. The cargo of the brig Swan consisted of 1100 barrels potatoes, 385 barrels onions, 3000 lbs. onions in baskets and bunches, 550 boxes tomatoes.

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STEAM MILL

Two Miles Southwest of Littleton,
Germany Township, Adams County

THIS establishment is now in full operation and calculated to do all kinds of Grindings upon the shortest notice and in the very best manner. Farmers and others wanting grinding

especially in time of low water, will place at this Establishment, where they can be modiated at all times. The

STEAM NUTL

is close by and in connection with the large

FLOURING MILL,

and together are calculated to do a large amount of work. A. PLASTER MITT. and CO.

MEAL are in connection with this establish-
ment and Sizing can now be done at all times
stantly on hand and for sale.

AT THE MILLS,
wholesale and retail, Family and Superfine
Flour, Rye, Corn and Buckwheat Flour and
Klout Superior. A large lot of chopped Rye
Oats, Maltsters, Bran, Shorts, Shipstuffs, &c.
had at all times on hand.

GROUND PLASTER
on hand at all times, for sale or exchange
ground. Those persons engaged in the Fl
Feed business can be accommodated at al
on the shortest notice, either with the Fl
Feed manufactured, or by having their ow
ground.

This establishment has been erected at
length, and is now open to the public.

EXPERIENCED MILLERS.

The undersigned therefore respectfully request the patronage of the surrounding country millers may rest assured of having their grist and all other work done at either of the Mills in the very best manner, and at all times upon notice. Persons going to the establishment

a distance can at all times, and particularly during dry season, when the streams are low and scarce, by waiting a short time, take their home with them manufactured as they may like. Those that bring plaster in the mud can sometimes receive and take with them ground in exchange.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS

TO the delinquent Stockholders of the Wabash, Greencastle and Mercersburg Pike Road Company, notice is hereby given that those whose names are hereto attached, their heirs and representatives, that under the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Shares of Stock standing

books of the Company, in the name of es-
 linquent Stockholder, as designated below,
 paid up, in full, to George H. Davidson, Tre-
 asurer of Greencastle, on or before the 30th day of
 May, A. D. 1861, will then be forfeited to the
 Company.

<i>No. Shares / Am't / Am't paid</i>		
William Huston,	6	\$600.00 \$467.50
Jacob Gearhart,	5	500.00 25.25
Jacob Decker,	6	500.00 70.00

Jacob Angle,	5	300.00	410.67
Baltzer G. Goli,	3	300.00	15.15
George Horriam,	10	100.00	181.50
Hugh Garven,	2	200.00	20.20
James I. Huston,	4	400.00	226.41
John Beatty,	5	500.00	241.66
John Kohler,	4	400.00	40.40
David Angle,	3	300.00	15.15
Elizabeth Reed,	11	1100.00	827.96
David Hammond,	2	200.00	76.75

David Holsinger,	2	200.00	30.30	
John Scott,	10	100.00	30.30	
Archibald Rankin,	5	500.00	343.74	
John Oliz,	5	500.00	343.55	
Andrew Hartman,	2	200.00	24.24	
En. Skinner's heirs,	6	600.00	440.55	
Simon Pecker,	4	400.00	43.43	
Wm M Marshall,	3	300.00	31.82	
John Shaffer,	10	1000.00	207.65	
Peter Van Hooker,	2	200.00	66.64	

Mathias Young,	5	500.00	184.95
Peter Elliott,	2	200.00	478.75
Frederick Goyer,	2	200.00	51.51
Sam T. Johnston,	2	200.00	16.16
Thomas Westby,	2	200.00	99.99
Ludwick Gernigan,	1	100.00	96.80
John Lambert,	3	300.00	241.51
George Barkdoll,	3	300.00	331.51
John Haber,	1	100.00	70.70

Adam Cook,	2	50.00	41.07
John Flanagan,	1	40.00	35.71
Christian Mack,	1	100.00	45.71
James Gettys,	2	200.00	131.30
D. D. Stoner, of A. m.	2	200.00	155.08
THOMAS MCCATLEY, Pres.			
MANAGERS.			
WILLIAM MEDFALL,	JEREMIAH GORDON		
JOHN G. MAXWELL,	JOHN RITCHIE,		
SAMUEL BURNHAM,	JOHN BUTCHER,		

By order of the Board,
GEO. H. DAVIDSON, *Treas.*
March 31.

DR. LEIDY'S
SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS

AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS!!
The Enemy of all Pill Manufacture
BECAUSE they are safer, better and more
 cautious than any others; and because the
 he will ~~take~~ no others if they can obtain them
500,000 BOXES
 have been sold annually, or the last five years
 YOUNG AND OLD, MALE AND FEMALE,
 can always take them with equal safety; with

IF PILLS BE NECESSARY
or purging and cleansing the Stomach and Bowels
and purifying the Blood and fluids of the
take no others—for no other pills produce
combined effects, or contain Sarsaparilla the
Eat, Drink, and Live as Usual,
and pursue your usual occupation whilst in
them, without fear of taking cold, during all
of weather.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

are warranted that more GENUINE CERTIFICATES
Physicians, Clergymen, Members of Congress
respectable citizens) can be produced from the
cyan than any others, and TEN DOLLAR
be forfeited in every instance where ONLY ONE
not do more good than Two Boxes of any other
Forty Pills are in a Box !!
and sold at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a box, with
duons and much wholesome advice accompanied
each Box.
They have no taste or unpleasant smell.

Free from dust or powder of any kind,
Do not gripe the Stomach or Bowels,
Produce no sickness, vomiting or bad feeling
THEY ARE GOOD AT ALL TIMES,
And adapted to most diseases common to
kind.
No one having once taken them will be a
afterwards to take any others, because the
ways do good, and if they do not then no o-
will.

Dr. N. B. Leidy, the Proprietor and

Dr. LEUCY'S DISPENSARY, is a regular Dispensing, Chemical and Pharmaceutical establishment, under the personal supervision of **Dr. LEUCY**, a Physician of fifteen years' experience in Philadelphia; Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; Member of different Medical Institutions of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, &c. &c. associated and corresponding member of several of the principal Institutions of London and Paris.

Principal Depot, Dr. LEUCY'S DISPENSARY, No. 114 North FOURTH ST., Philadelphia—Wholesale and retail by S. H. Buehler, General Importers, Morris & Co. New York. Sole Agents, Schmitt & Co. New York.

Co. Hanover: J. & G. Atticks and Dr. H. Shippensburg: Daniel & Miller, Chambersburg: H. A. Sturgeon and Dr. Rawlins, Carlisle: W. Keefe, Westmoreland: Dr. Coatsman, York: S. W. R. Stewart, Pottersburg: Lilly & Reiger, Oxford: W. Wolf, Pine Berlin: J. Brinker, Middletown: J. Brinkholder, Berdsville: J. Lough, Hampden: J. S. Hollinger, Harrisburg: H. Shriver, Littlestown: Joseph R. H. Abbottsboro: and most Store-keepers and Dealers in the E. States.

Nov. 26

SHINGLES.

On hand and for sale, a large lot of OAK
CHESTNUT SHINGLES

June 2. C. W. ARMOUR.

GOV. JOHNSTON'S SPEECH.

Delivered at Lancaster, June 24, 1851.

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Convention, and Fellow Citizens:

I have no language sufficiently strong to express my cordial thankfulness for the renewed manifestation of your kindness and confidence implied by the unanimous re-nomination tendered me for the office of Chief Magistrate of the State.

In accepting the honored position which has been assigned me, I can only pledge my honest intentions to discharge, if elected, the duties of the office with fidelity and zeal. To this work I should feel bound to bring my whole strength of mind and body. I have no disposition to claim exemption from error, but I should endeavor to act in such manner as to give my fellow-citizens assurance that to want of capacity, and not lack of will, should be attributed oversights and mistakes.

I might here close with another expression of thanks for your kindness, if I did not believe that this large assemblage of my fellow-citizens expect from their candidate, an expression of his views in relation to many questions connected with the rights of the approaching campaign.

Your proceedings remind me that the people will, this fall, elect a Governor, a Canal Commissioner, and five Judges of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth.

The Supreme Court of this State is a tribunal armed with almost omnipotent power, if I may use so strong an expression in reference to an institution of man's creation. It is the highest authority in our State, and is clothed with powers unknown to any other branch of our government. It is the last resort of the citizen, and the exponent and expounder of our laws.

The Maker and Creator of the law may be unwavering and unalterable, but he made no provision for its duration. It is with its sphere of action, the lives, reputation and property of each citizen. Although controlled by a written constitution and by written laws, it still possesses the power of expounding and declaring the meaning of each. In the exercise of its power, it may be said to be the most powerful of all the powers of our government.

A distinguished politician once said in Congress, on a question connected with the Federal Judiciary, that the "book of Judges immediately preceded the book of Kings." The remark was justly true when applied to an incompetent or corrupt Judiciary. The selection of the members of this Court, in the necessity of things, clothed with large powers, rests with the people at the next election. Each man who fills in this charge of this solemn duty to make good selections, is faithful to the Constitution, to his country, to himself and to posterity.

What are the qualifications essential to the incumbent of a position vested with such delicate trusts? I would say profound learning, unbending integrity, moral and physical courage, pure patriotism, kindness and gentleness of heart, singleness of purpose, and devoted attachment to republican institutions. The pathway of a good judge is marked by the evidences of religious trust in the governing contentment of the Supreme Authority, and by a walk and conversation among men, which can give to none an occasion of offence.

Of the Canal Commissioner I need say but little. All know the immense responsibility connected with the office. The annual disbursement of one million, or one million two hundred thousand dollars, is necessary to keep the vast machinery of our public improvements in repair. The Canal Commissioner annually selected to assist in the expenditure of so large a sum, should be no ordinary man. A dishonest officer might use his position to plunder the Treasury and aggrandize himself. An ignorant officer would be incompetent to see that others, subordinate or equal to him in office, discharged their whole duty with honesty and fidelity. Checks in such a body as the Canal Board are desirable and necessary.

They cannot be too numerous or great. One of the most effective is; a representation in that Board of each of the political parties of the State. Such an arrangement would destroy much of the opportunity for waste and fraud, and would result in the saving of large amounts to the State Treasury.

Having thus briefly referred in general terms to the other offices, I come now to speak of that with which my name has been associated.

Upon my accession to office in 1848, I found the State debt exceeding fifty millions of dollars—the interest on that debt paid in depreciated currency, and the credit of the Commonwealth greatly depressed. My first effort was to remedy, if possible, these evils—devise some mode of reducing this alarming debt—paying the semi-annual interest in part funds, and restoring the sunk credit of the State. These were the first objects of my care. In my first message, in January, 1849, I urged the establishment of a Sinking Fund with an earnestness required by the importance of the end to be gained. The Legislature acknowledged the propriety of the recommendation—passed a bill in accordance with the suggestions, and the system is now in operation, fulfilling the expectations of the most sanguine of its friends, and presenting to the people the hope that, under its action, and the exercise of that economy which should be the prime aim of all public servants, the vast debt now upon them will eventually disappear. At least one half a million of that debt has been already paid, and this is but the beginning of the end.

In addition to this, works of great public importance have been completed and improved—works which have made the remaining improvements more valuable, and to that extent are increasing the revenues of the State. The reduction of the debt half a million of dollars, and the completion of certain of the public works, have been effected without any increased taxation upon the farmers of the Commonwealth.

The North Branch Canal when in progress of construction was abandoned by the State. In 1848, when I entered office, it was in an entirely useless condition.

A large amount of money had been invested in the work. That money was yielding less than nothing, while the measures of that large portion of the State were undisturbed, and the lands through which the unfinished canal had been sunk, were directly injured by its abandonment. Under these circumstances, I recommended that the work should be completed and the canal completed.

but without any increase of the State debt. The recommendation was regarded as the work has been resumed, and now far advanced to completion. Thus the large amount of the State formerly invested, will be made productive—the revenues of the State will be increased, and another revenue will be opened, by which the long neglected North Branch will be made to contribute to the State's treasury.

One fact is proved by the official records, to which I wish to call the special attention of this meeting and of the people of the State generally. It is this: That during the time I have been Executive of the State, a large amount of money has been collected from the farmers and others owning real estate, during a corresponding period under the previous Administration. Notwithstanding this fact, however, I flatter myself that much has been done towards the liberation of the State from her financial difficulties.

More than twenty years have been occupied in the creation of this public debt. Its large amount precludes the hope of a very speedy liquidation. But we can hope that as it was gradually increased, so it will from this time henceforth gradually diminish, and that the time will soon arrive when the taxes wrung from the earnings of the people, will be applied, not to the payment of a debt created by a preceding generation, but to the education of the present and coming generations—that the moment is not far distant when the voluntary offerings of the people of this great Commonwealth will be devoted to the noble purpose of spreading the purifying, healthful, ennobling influences of Education. Then, when every man within our broad limits shall enjoy the opportunity of such mental training as the high duties of American Progress require, and when virtue and morality are as prevalent characteristics of our people, will Pennsylvania completely work out her glorious destiny of elevating the character, strengthening the Government, and purifying the legislation of America.

Our opponents apparently misapprehend our desire to escape those State debts which upon immediately and personally to the interest of every taxpayer in the Commonwealth. They constantly recur to National questions of the day. Upon these subjects I have no wish to conceal my opinions.

With regard to the Union of the States, my views are upon record. In my last annual message I remarked that "it is the basis of constitutional right, the guarantee of peace, the security of religion, the bulwark of all law and order," that it is "the perfect work of disciplined intelligence and perfect patriotism," that it is "hallowed by the rich memories of the past, and by the consciousness that its founders were the fathers of the Republic," and that it is the outer and inner wall which encloses and guards the temple of our independence.

I never trust myself to think of its dissolution as even a probable event, and with cheerful subscription to the correctness of Washington's doctrine that we should "discourage whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned." These are the views I hold. I shall always maintain them and teach them as a most valuable lesson at my own fireside to my own children.

On the question of slavery I have already frequently expressed my opinions. When the National Constitution was formed, slavery was among us. That instrument contains certain provisions relative to those held to service or labor, which no man dare disregard. They should be carried out in good faith by all good citizens. The adjustment measures of the last Congress grew out of certain difficulties connected with the acquisition of Territory from Mexico. Most of those laws are preposterous. The Texas boundary has been settled, and the stipulated money has been paid by the National Government. California has been admitted. Territorial governments have been established in Utah and New Mexico. The slave trade has been abolished in the District of Columbia. These questions are settled. The fugitive slave law alone is within reach of amendment. While it remains the law of the land it must and will be enforced. Resistance to law has never been a characteristic of the Whig party.

To say, however, that the people shall refrain from discussion of the provisions of the law is practically to restrain the freedom of speech, and as such never will secure my approbation. If the National Legislature adopt measures ineffective in themselves and requiring modification, it is Anti-Republican, and conflicts with one of the plainest guarantees of the Constitution, to intimate that the people shall not discuss their merits, and ask for its modification, if they desire it. Such restriction of liberty of thought and speech does not belong to the American character. It is not indigenous to our soil. It is of foreign birth. If I had been in Congress, I would have voted against several of the adjustment measures. I would have voted against the fugitive slave law, as almost all Northern Whigs did, because I believe the constitutional provision on the subject might have been more effectively carried out, by a law more equitably and justly constructed. To ask changes in these points—changes which will make the law more consonant with the wishes of the people, more acceptable to justice, and more conformable to truth, justice, and the requirements of the Constitution, cannot be considered otherwise than the exercise of an undoubted constitutional privilege. And this, for the sake of right, and not for purposes of agitation.

But we are told not to discuss the question, as a dissolution of the Union would be the consequence. This is weak and perilous. The love of the Union is loved among the people. They are not contemplating even the probability of dissolution. The determination to transmit unimpaired to posterity the institutions we received from our fathers, prevents them from even harboring the thought for an instant. Public opinion is healthy on the subject. The fate of the Union does not depend upon so slight a circumstance as the modification of a law of Congress. It is an insult to the intelligence, virtue, and integrity of the people, to intimate so reasonable an idea. I leave these my views freely and frankly expressed. Whatever representations may be made to these and none other I adhere to.

There are other important questions to which I invite your attention.

When before the people in 1848, I pledged myself to advocate a modification of the Tariff of 1847. I did so. I recommended a modification in such of my measures, but the Congress of the opposition refused, and the law has now been changed.

It still remains, doing its work of harm to our State and country. Our manufacturers are depressed, our agriculture is languishing, the poor man is becoming less and less able to pay the price of grain and other products of the earth, and gradually sinking to parts of the State, property has much depreciated in value; the trade on the public works is not so active as if all were prospering; the revenues of the State are consequently less in amount and every tax payer in the Commonwealth is the loser.

These are the necessary results of the Tariff of 1847, which favors the British interest of the American manufacturer, and which is slowly but surely depriving the American farmer of a good market for his productions. I have used my efforts to avert these evils. I have not been seconded by the other party who had a majority in Congress, and hence these difficulties. I have discharged my duty. It remains for the people to discharge theirs—to express their disapproval of the Tariff of 1847, and to elect a new Congress, which will repeal the Tariff of 1847.

And now a few words about the bill repealing the sixth section of the anti-slavery law of 1847. It is represented that upon my signing this bill immediately the Union would be dissolved. The facility with which the argument of the dissolution of the Union is used is remarkable.

Permit me to call your attention to the facts of the case, and see how far they sustain me in my course. This law was passed in 1847, was signed by my predecessor in office, Francis Pickens, then Governor of the State. It has continued on the statute book four years. It is what is called an important part of the bill repealing the sixth section, but it is not singular that the Union exists at this day. Not only this. The section upon which it is alleged so much rests was repealed when, at the beginning of the last session, the earliest practicable moment after the adjournment. No. At the middle of the session? No. When did they who had the power, pass this bill upon which it is so much relied upon? About one hour before the adjournment of the Legislature. Could anything more clearly show the folly and inconsistency of those who are pursuing me for not having acted upon the bill? If they could postpone action until it until all other business was transacted, why may not I be excused from being hasty?

The pamphlet laws of the last session will cover about 800 pages. An examination will show that the laws which cover about 400 of these pages, were passed on the last two days of the session. These bills were presented to me for action, and it was after the most laborious application, it was enabled to read, examine and dispose of even part of these laws of enactment.

The bill to repeal the sixth section was presented to me after almost all others, about one hour before the final adjournment, after committees had been appointed to inform me that the two houses were ready to adjourn, and while a large mass of business, including the appropriation bills necessary to carry on the government, still remained undisposed of. Under these circumstances, I have held the bill over in the exercise of a privilege guaranteed to the Executive by the Constitution, to prevent invasions upon his rights by the Legislative branch of government. What man who reveres that instrument as he should, will intimate that the provision is wrong? And who can justify blame for an unwillingness to allow a tardy Legislature to deprive me of the right of considering an important public bill, and of communicating my action thereon to the people's representatives?

I had often pressed upon the Legislature the necessity of acting upon public bills at a period of the session sufficiently early to give the Executive time to examine and deliberate. The Legislature was fit to disregard this recommendation. Having received nothing from their courtesy, I insist upon the constitutional rights of the Executive, which, as a sworn officer, I am bound to protect and defend, as much as those of any other Department of the Government. With the peculiarly domestic institutions of other States I have no wish to interfere.

Neither by word or deed will I seek to influence the local legislation of any State. The right of passing their own local police laws, which I cheerfully accord to them, I demand for Pennsylvania, & whether a public officer or a private citizen, I shall ever protect against any native State surrendering any of those glorious rights of sovereignty which belong to each member of the Union—a self-protected legacy of the days in which the founders of the government were laid.

Pennsylvanians are abundantly competent to the government of themselves, and they will not, and should not submit to the dictation of others outside her limits. Giving one's whole attention to his own concerns, is an admirable rule among private individuals. Those who practice the wise precept are generally respected members of society, and grow prosperous and happy. Its observance among States, could not be otherwise than beneficial.

With these opinions I am willing to enter the canvass and to labor for a party which cannot fail to succeed if harmony and a spirit of fraternal feeling animate the whole.

I will be found in the front of the battle, and will be glad to have as companions in arms in the glorious cause of Justice and Truth the active and faithful spirits, who, without fear or favor, contend earnestly for the Right.

Woman Murdered by her Husband.—At Boston on Sunday afternoon, Daniel Mahoney was arrested for beating his wife to death. They lived in the third story, and while drunk he commenced the assault on his wife in the room they occupied, and then dragged her down to the foot of the stairs, where he was discovered by some of the neighbors knocking over her and striking her with great fury with his fist. He was dragged away from her, and she died within half an hour. Her skull was found split, and she was found bleeding from the room the officers discovered blood upon the axe-handle and upon a flat iron. She has left four children, one of them being an infant. It was ascertained that blood from the wounds inflicted on the mother before she was dragged out of the room. She was a widow 28 years of age.

The colored people of Indiana have called a State Convention, to be held in Indianapolis on the first of August. It is for the purpose of discussing the rights of colored people, and of forming a plan of action in relation to the slave trade, and other matters.

At New York, on Friday night, a fire broke out in the stable belonging to Simmons & Co., proprietors of the Broadway and Grand street line of stage coaches. About ten hundred horses were turned loose, some running among the crowd, and some were knocked down and injured. A man named Green had his arm broken and ribs fractured. Mr. Lockwood was injured. John Macdonald was badly hurt.

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Western Iron Manufacture.

In the valley of the Ohio as well as in the Atlantic States, the iron manufacturing interest is in a condition of ruinous depression.

Under the operation of the existing tariff, which encourages the importation of European iron, produced by the cheap labor of half-starved workmen, our American furnaces and forges are brought to a standstill—their fires extinguished—the arm of honest home industry paralyzed—capitalists ruined—and thousands of our people thrown out of employment. A fresh illustration on this point is furnished in the Pittsburgh American of Saturday, as follows:

We announced lately the failure of a number of furnaces in Clarion and Venango counties. We also noticed the stoppage of work at several of the Rolling Mills in this city. We also published the report of the Board of Revenue Commissioners in relation to Allegheny county, showing the depreciation of property, and particularly in that of Iron and Cotton, which was officially reported at fifty per cent. of its value. We have now before us another instance of ruinous depreciation of iron property on our Western coast.

Works on Wheat River, a short distance from where that fine stream empties into the Monongahela, between Brownsville and Morgantown, Pa., in 1842 this property was purchased by an enterprising firm in Baltimore, Md., for \$30,000.

Since that time they have improved the property by the building of two additional furnaces, which cost together \$80,000, and expended in other valuable improvements to all \$80,000. It consists of fifteen thousand acres of land, one fifth of which is farming land, a large portion of which is under good cultivation—one large rolling mill and four small ones—three large blast furnaces, costing in all \$42,000. In all, saw mills, and about seventy dwelling houses, many of them large and valuable buildings. There is also on the place a large tract of land, which is times of property and value of itself worth three hundred thousand dollars.

The whole tract is a land throughout bounded in from one end to the other by a large tract of land, and excepting the cleared farms, covered with heavy timber. This extensive property was brought to the hammer at Morgantown, Pa., and with all its improvements, sold by the Sheriff for \$25,750.

The Hon. Horace Greely was, at the latest accounts, sojourning in Paris. His last letter to the Tribune, dated Paris, June 11, has the annexed paragraph:

While Great Britain and the United States have undertaken to give each other in Free Trade, France holds fast to the principle of Protection, with scarcely a dissent in her Councils on the subject; and she is consequently, amassing in silence the wealth created by other Nations. The Californian digs gold, which mainly comes to New York in payment for goods; but on that gold England has a mortgage running fast in maturity, for the goods were in part bought of her and we owe her for millions worth beside. But France has a similar mortgage on it for the grain supplied to England to feed the fabricators of the goods, and it has already reached the Bank of England before it is on its way to Paris. A great share of the golden harvests of the tribulations of the Sacramento and San Joaquin now find their resting-place here.

The three gigantic works by which the trade and travel of the West are conveyed between Lake Erie and the Head of the river, may be cited as conclusive proofs of the importance and value of the vast and fertile regions with which they are connected. These lines of artificial intercommunication—embracing the State Canal of 340 miles from Albany to Buffalo; the chain of canals of 220 miles uniting the same points; and the New York and Erie Railroad of 170 miles—have been established at an aggregate cost for construction of six hundred millions of dollars.

First in cost and extent, of the works above mentioned, and the most costly and extensive work ever accomplished in this country by private enterprise is the New York and Erie Railroad. Its length, from Poughkeepsie on the North River, to Dunkirk on Lake Erie, is 140 miles. From Poughkeepsie to the city of New York, by steamboat navigation, is 24 miles—making the entire distance from New York by way of Poughkeepsie to Dunkirk, 170 miles. By the company have secured a continuous railroad track to Jersey City, immediately opposite to the city of New York, by leasing the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad, 42 miles in length, which connects with the road at Suffern's Station, and makes the distance by this route about 160 miles. The actual cost of the road, including \$3,000,000 by the State, and \$7,500,000 relinquished by the original stockholders, is \$24,500,000. The cost to the company is \$20,500,000—consisting of capital stock, \$5,750,000; bonds and other obligations, \$14,750,000. At Dunkirk three Lake steamers of the largest class are provided to carry passengers between that point and the principal Western lake cities.

The revenues of the road for the present month are estimated at \$200,000, and for the year at two millions or more.

The New York Express says—The receipts of the Erie Railroad for the month of June will be fully, if not over, \$300,000, and that the arrangements for the fall business are complete on this road, and the equipment are ample to do all the business offered, and which will fully realize the estimate of the Directors. There is but one selling in the New York markets, the cattle from which it was taken were grazing on the points of Lakes Erie and Ontario; these cattle were brought from Chicago to Dunkirk and thence over the Erie Railroad in 24 hours. In six days cattle can leave Chicago and land in New York all the way by steam power, thus saving much in the weight as compared with driving, and being more conducive to the health of the animal and the consumer. It would be supposed that from so large an increased area of supply that beef would become cheaper; it should be so, but there are powers exercised elsewhere that combine to keep up the price.

A Green Snake.—The good people of M. Knappton (Pa.) have waked up a snake on dry land. The story goes that a snake has been traversing the neighborhood, and was seen by several respectable good, and true citizens of the neighborhood as thick as a cucumber and nearly thirty feet long. This is truly something of a snake, and it is said he has excited the Reverend of the West in such a degree that a thousand Acres have been offered for his capture, and the threatened dollars for his capture are being hoisted, which has brought him to the price.

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GOV. JOHNSTON'S SPEECH,

Delivered at Lancaster, June 24, 1851.

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Convention, and Fellow Citizens:

I have no language sufficiently strong to express my cordial thankfulness for the renewed manifestation of your kindness and confidence implied by the unanimous re-nomination tendered me for the office of Chief Magistrate of the State.

In accepting the honored position which has been assigned me, I can only pledge my honest intentions to discharge, if elected, the duties of the office with fidelity and zeal. To this work I should feel bound to bring my whole energy of mind and body. I have no disposition to claim exemption from error, but I should endeavor to act in such manner as to give my fellow-citizens assurance, that to want of capacity, and not lack of will, should be attributed oversights and mistakes.

I might here close with another expression of thanks for your kindness, if I did not believe that this large assemblage of my fellow-citizens expect from their candidate, an expression of his views in relation to many questions connected with the results of the approaching campaign.

Your proceedings remind me that the people will, this fall, elect a Governor, a Canal Commissioner, and five Judges of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth.

The Supreme Court of the State is a tribunal armed with almost omnipotent power, if I may use so strong an expression in reference to an institution of man's creation. It is the mightiest authority in our State, and is clothed with powers unknown to any other branch of our government. It is the last expounder and expositor of our laws. The Maker and Executor of the law may, by its unswayed and unalterable decision, be made to conform to its decrees. It holds within its sphere of action the lives, reputation and property of each citizen. Although controlled by a written constitution and by written laws, it still possesses the power of expounding and declaring the meaning of each. In the control of incompetent or bad men, a Supreme Court may prove the most blasting curse which may befall a nation, while in the direction of pure, faithful, competent and courageous Judges, it may be made the surest guarantee of Constitutional Liberty. An incompetent Judiciary is a fearful tyranny in any country.

A distinguished politician once said in Congress, on a question connected with the Federal Judiciary, that the "book of Judges immediately preceded the book of Kings." The remark was justly true when applied to an incompetent or corrupt Judiciary. The selection of the members of this Court thus, in the necessity of things, clothed with large powers, rests with the people at the next election. Each man who fails in the discharge of this solemn duty to make good selections, is faithless to the Constitution, to his country, to himself and to posterity.

What are the qualifications essential to the incumbent of a position vested with such delicate trusts? I would say profound learning, unbending integrity, moral and physical courage, pure patriotism, kindness and gentleness of heart, singleness of purpose, and devoted attachment to republican institutions. The pathway of a good Judge is marked by the evidences of a religious trust in the governing control of the Supreme Authority, and by a walk and conversation among men, which can give to none an occasion of offence.

Of the Canal Commissioner I need say but little. All know the immense responsibility connected with the office. The annual disbursement of one million, or one million two hundred thousand dollars, is necessary to keep the vast machinery of our public improvements in repair. The Canal Commissioner annually selected to assist in the expenditure of so large a sum, should be no ordinary man. A dishonest officer might use his position to plunder the Treasury and aggrandize himself. An ignorant officer would be incompetent to see that others, subordinate or equal to him in office, discharged their whole duty with honesty and fidelity. Checks in such a body as the Canal Board are desirable and necessary. They cannot be too numerous or great. One of the most effective is, a representation in that Board of each of the political parties of the State. Such an arrangement would destroy much of the opportunity for wastefulness, and would result in the saving of large amounts to the State Treasury.

Having thus briefly referred in general terms to the other offices, I come now to speak of that with which my name has been associated.

Upon my accession to office in 1848, I found the State debt exceeding forty millions of dollars—the interest on that debt paid in depreciated currency, and the credit of the Commonwealth greatly depressed. My first effort was to remedy, if possible, these evils—devise some mode of reducing this alarming debt—paying the semi-annual interest in part funds, and restoring the sunk credit of the State. These were the first objects of my care. In my first message, in January, 1849, I urged the establishment of a Sinking Fund with an earnestness required by the importance of the end to be gained. The Legislature acknowledged the propriety of the recommendation—passed a bill in accordance with the suggestions, and the system is now in operation, fulfilling the expectations of the most sanguine of its friends, and presenting to the people the hope that, under its action, and the exercise of that economy which should be the prime aim of all public servants, the vast debt now upon them will eventually disappear. At least one half a million of that debt has been already paid, and this is but the beginning of the end.

In addition to this, works of great public importance have been completed and improved—works which have made the remaining improvements more valuable, and to that extent are increasing the revenues of the State. The reduction of the debt half a million of dollars, and the completion of certain of the public works, have been effected without any increased taxation upon the farmers of the Commonwealth.

The North Branch Canal when in progress of construction was abandoned by the State. In 1848, when I entered office, it was in an entirely useless condition. A large amount of money had been invested in the work. That money was yielding less than nothing, while the resources of that large portion of the State were undeveloped, and the lands through which the unfinished canal had been made, were directly injured by its construction. Under these circumstances, I recommended that the work should be resumed and the canal completed,

but without any increase of the State debt. The recommendation was regarded—the work has been resumed, and now far advanced to completion. Thus the large amount of the State formerly invested will be made productive—the revenues of the State will be increased, and another revenue will be opened, by which the long neglected North may march to greatness.

One fact is proved by the official records, to which I wish to call the special attention of this meeting and of the people of the State generally. It is this: That during the time I have been Executive of the State, a less amount of money has been collected from the farmers and others owning Real Estate than during a corresponding period under the previous Administration. Notwithstanding this fact, however, I flatter myself that much has been done towards the liberation of the State from her financial difficulties.

More than twenty years have been occupied in the creation of this public debt. Its large amount precludes the hope of a very speedy liquidation. But we can hope that as it was gradually increased, so it will from this time henceforth gradually diminish, and that the hour will soon arrive when the taxes wrong from the earnings of the people, will be applied, not to the payment of a debt created by a preceding generation, but to the education of the present and coming generations—that the moment is not far distant when the voluntary offerings of the people of this great Commonwealth, will be devoted to the noble purpose of spreading the purifying, healthful, ennobling influence of Education. Then, when every man within our broad limits shall enjoy the opportunity of such mental training as the high duties of American Freemen require, and when virtue and morality are ever-prevalent characteristics of our people, will Pennsylvania completely work out her glorious destiny of elevating the character, strengthening the Government, and purifying the legislation of America.

Our opponents apparently manifest an earnest desire to escape those State issues which appeal immediately and personally to the interest of every tax-payer in the Commonwealth. They constantly recur to National questions of the day. Upon these subjects I have no wish to conceal my opinions.

With regard to the Union of the States, my views are upon record. In my last annual message I remarked that "it is the basis of constitutional right, the guarantee of peace, the security of religion, the bulwark of all law and order;" that it is "the perfect work of disciplined intelligence and rational patriotism;" that it is "hallowed by the rich memories of the past, and by the consciousness that its founders were the fathers of the Republic;" and that it is the outer and inner wall which encloses and guards the temple of our independence. I never trust myself to think of its dissolution as even a probable event, and with cheerful subscription to the correctness of Washington's doctrine that we should "discourage whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned." These are the views I hold. I have always maintained them. I shall always maintain them and teach them as a most valuable lesson at my own fireside to my own children.

On the question of slavery I have already frequently expressed my opinions. When the National Constitution was formed, slavery was among us. That instrument contains certain provisions relative to those held to service or labor, which no man dare disregard. They should be carried out in good faith by all good citizens. The adjustment measures of the last Congress grew out of certain difficulties connected with the acquisition of Territory from Mexico. Most of those laws are irrepealable. The Texas boundary has been settled, and the stipulated money has been paid by the National Government. California has been admitted. Territorial governments have been established in Utah and New Mexico. The slave trade has been abolished in the District of Columbia. These questions are settled. The fugitive slave law alone is within reach of amendment. While it remains the law of the land it must and will be enforced. Resistance to law has never been a characteristic of the Whig party.

To say, however, that the people shall refrain from discussion of the provisions of the law is practically to restrain the freedom of speech, and as such never will secure my approbation. If the National Legislature adopt measures defective in themselves and requiring modification, it is Anti-Republican, and conflicts with one of the plainest guarantees of the Constitution, to intimate that the people shall not discuss their merits and ask for a modification, if they desire it. Such restriction of liberty of thought and speech does not belong to the American character. It is not indigenous to our soil. It is of foreign birth. If I had been in Congress, I would have voted against several of the adjustment measures. I would have voted against the fugitive slave law, as almost all Northern Whigs did, because I believe the constitutional provision on the subject might have been more effectively carried out, by a law more equitably and justly constructed. Tweak changes in these points—changes which will make the law more consonant with the wishes of the people, more acceptable to them, and more conformable to truth, justice, and the requirements of the Constitution, cannot be considered otherwise than the exercise of an undoubted constitutional privilege. And this, for the sake of right, and not for purposes of agitation.

But we are told not to discuss the question, as a dissolution of the Union would be the consequence. This is weak and futile. The love of the Union is deep-seated among the people. They are not contemplating even the probability of dissolution. The determination to transmit unimpaired to posterity the institutions we received from our fathers, prevents them from even harboring the thought for an instant. Public opinion is healthy on the subject. The will of the Union does not depend upon so slight a circumstance as the modification of a law of Congress. It is an insult to the intelligence, virtue, and integrity of the people, to intimate so unreasonable an idea. These are my views freely and frankly given. I have no representations to make, to these and none other I adhere.

There are other important questions to which I invite your attention.

When before the people in 1848, I pledged myself to advocate a modification of the Tariff of 1847. I did so. I recommended a modification in each of my messages, but the counsels of the opposition prevailed and the law has not been changed.

It still remains, doing its work of harm to our State and country. Our manufactures are depressed; our coal interests are languishing; the main prop of the farmer—the home market—is becoming less and less valuable; the prices of grain and other products of the earth are gradually sinking; in parts of the State, property has much depreciated in value; the trade on the public works is not so active as it all were prospering; the revenues of the State are consequently less in amount and every tax payer in the Commonwealth is the loser. These are the necessary results of the Tariff of 1846—which favors the British instead of the American manufacturer, and which is slowly but surely depriving the American farmer of a good market for his productions. I have used my efforts to avert these evils. I have not been seconded by the other party who had a majority in Congress, and hence these difficulties. I have discharged my duty. It remains for the people to discharge theirs—to express at the ballot-box their approval or disapproval of the conduct of those men who enacted and kept in force the Tariff of 1846.

And now a few words about the bill repealing the sixth section of the anti-kidnaping law of 1847. It is represented that upon my signing this bill immediately the Union depends. The facility with which the argument of the dissolution of the Union is used is remarkable.

Permit me to call your attention to the facts of the case, and see how far they sustain me in my course. This law was passed in 1847—was signed by my predecessor in office, Francis R. Shunk, then Governor of the State. It has continued on the statute book four years. If it was said of the importance of the bill repealing the sixth section be true, is it not singular that the Union exists at this day? Not only this. The section upon which it is alleged so much rests, was repealed, when? At the beginning of the last session? At the earliest practicable moment after the organization? No. At the middle of the session? No. When did they, who had the power, pass this bill upon it as it is asserted the Union hangs? About one hour before the final adjournment of the Legislature. Could anything more clearly show the folly and inconsistency of those who are pursuing me for not having acted upon the bill? If they could postpone action upon it until all other business was transacted, why may not I be excused from being hasty?

The Pamphlet Laws of the last session will cover about 800 pages. An examination will show, that the laws which cover about 400 of these pages, were passed on the last two days of the session. These bills were presented to me for action, and it was after the most laborious application, I was enabled to read, examine and dispose of even part of this mass of enactments. The bill to repeal the sixth section was presented to me after almost all others, about one hour before the final adjournment, after committees had been appointed to inform me that the two houses were ready to adjourn, and while a large mass of business, including the appropriation bills necessary to carry on the government, still remained undischarged. Under these circumstances, I have held the bill over in the exercise of a privilege guaranteed to the Executive by the Constitution, to prevent invasion upon his rights by the Legislative branch of government. What man who venerates that instrument as he should, will intimate that the provision is wrong? And who can justly blame me for an unwillingness to allow a tardy Legislature to deprive me of the right of considering an important public bill, and of communicating my action thereon to the people's representatives?

I had often pressed upon the Legislature the necessity of acting upon public bills at a period of the session sufficiently early to give the Executive time to examine and deliberate. The Legislature saw fit to disregard this recommendation. Having received nothing from their courtesy, I insist upon the constitutional rights of the Executive, which, as a sworn officer, I am bound to protect and defend, as much as those of any other Department of the Government. With the peculiarly domestic institutions of other States I have no wish to interfere. Neither by word or deed will I seek to influence the local legislation of any State. The right of passing their own local, police laws, which I cheerfully accord to them, I demand for Pennsylvania, and whether a public officer or a private citizen, I shall ever protest against any native State surrendering any of those glorious rights of sovereignty which belongs to each member of the Union—a well prized legacy of the days in which the foundations of the government were laid. Pennsylvanians are abundantly competent to the government of themselves, and they will not, and should not submit to the dictation of others outside her limits. Giving one's whole attention to his own concerns is an admirable rule among private individuals. Those who practice the wise precept are generally respected members of society, and grow prosperous and happy. Its observance among States, could not be otherwise than beneficial.

With these opinions I am willing to enter the canvass and to labor for a party which cannot fail to succeed if harmony and a spirit of fraternal feeling animate the whole. I will be found in the front of the battle, and will be glad to hail as companions in arms in the glorious cause of Justice and Truth the active and faithful soldiers, who, without fear or favor, contend earnestly for the Right.

Woman Murdered by her Husband.—At Boston on Sunday afternoon, Daniel Mahony was arrested for beating his wife to death. They lived in the third story, and whilst drunk he commenced the assault on his wife in the room they occupied, and then dragged her down to the foot of the stairs, where he was discovered by some of the neighbors kneeling over her and striking her with great fury with his fist. He was dragged away from her, and she died within half an hour. Her skull was found to be fractured, and upon examining the room the officer discovered blood upon an axe-handle and upon a flat iron. She was left four children, one of them being an infant. It was covered with blood from the wounds inflicted on its mother before she was dragged out of the room. She was about 25 years of age.

The colored people of Indiana have called a State Convention, to be held in Indianapolis on the first of August, to take into consideration some scheme of general emigration to Liberia, or some other country.

Western Iron Manufacture. In the valley of the Ohio as well as in the Atlantic States, the iron manufacturing interest is in a condition of ruinous depression. Under the operation of the existing tariff, which encourages the importation of European iron, produced by the cheap labor of half-starved workmen, our American furnaces and forges are brought to a standstill—their fires extinguished—the arm of honest home industry paralyzed—capitalists ruined—and thousands of our people thrown out of employment. A fresh, practical illustration on this point is furnished in the Pittsburgh American of Saturday, as follows:

We announced lately the failure of a number of furnaces in Clarion and Venango counties. We also noticed the stoppage of work at several of the Rolling Mills in this city. We also published the report of the Board of Revenue Commissioners in relation to Allegheny county, showing the depreciation of property, and particularly in that of iron and cotton, which was officially reported at fifty per cent. of its value. We have now before us another instance of ruinous depreciation of iron property on our waters—that of the Monongahela Iron Works on Wheat River, a short distance from where that fine stream empties into the Monongahela, between Brownsville and Morgantown. In 1842 this property was purchased by an enterprising firm in Baltimore—the Ellicott—for \$80,000. Since that time they have improved the property by the building of two additional furnaces, which cost together \$82,000, and expended in other valuable improvements in all \$80,000. It consists of fifteen thousand acres of land, one-fifth of which is fine farming land, a large portion of which is under good cultivation—one large rolling mill and nail factory—three large blast furnaces, costing in all \$42,000—grist mill, saw mill, and about seventy dwelling houses, many of them large and valuable buildings. There is also on the place a Ferry of note, which, in times of prosperity and trade, was of itself worth three hundred dollars rental—and a land throughout abounding in iron ore and stone coal in inexhaustible quantities, and, excepting the cleared farms, covered with heavy timber. This extensive property was brought to the hammer at Morgantown, Va., and, with all its improvements, sold by the Sheriff for \$25,750.

The Hon. Horace Greely was, at the latest accounts, sojourning in Paris. His last letter to the Tribune, dated Paris, June 11, has the annexed paragraph:

While Great Britain and the United States have undertaken to vie with each other in Free Trade, France holds fast to the principle of Protection, with scarcely a division in her Councils on the subject; and she is consequently amassing in silence the wealth created by other Nations. The Californian digs gold, which mainly comes to New York in payment for goods; but on that gold England has a mortgage running fast to maturity, for the goods were in part bought of her and we owe her for millions' worth beside. But France has a similar mortgage on it for the Grain supplied to England to feed the fabricators of the goods, and it has hardly reached the Bank of England before it is on its way to Paris. A great share of the golden harvests of the tribulations of the Sacramento and San Joaquin now find their resting-place here.

The three gigantic works by which the trade and travel of the West are conveyed between Lake Erie and the Hudson river, may be cited as conclusive proofs of the importance and value of the vast and fertile regions with which they are connected. These lines of artificial intercommunication—embracing the State Canal of 340 miles from Albany to Buffalo; the chain of railroads of 325 miles uniting the same points; and the New York and Erie Railroad of 470 miles—have been established at an aggregate cost for construction of nearly millions of dollars.

First in cost and extent, of the works above mentioned, and the most costly and extensive work ever accomplished in this country by private enterprise, is the New York and Erie Railroad. Its length, from Piermont on the North River, to Dunkirk on Lake Erie, is 446 miles; from Piermont to the city of New York, by steamboat navigation, is 24 miles—making the entire distance from New York by way of Piermont to Dunkirk, 470 miles. But the company have secured a continuous railroad track to Jersey City, immediately opposite to the city of New York, by leasing the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad, 42 miles in length, which connects with the road at Suffern Station, and makes the distance by this route also 470 miles. The actual cost of the road, including \$2,000,000 by the State, and \$750,000 furnished by the original stockholders, is \$24,250,000. The cost to the company is \$20,500,000—consisting of capital stock, \$5,750,000; bonds and other obligations, \$14,750,000. At Dunkirk three Lake steamers of the largest class are provided to convey passengers between that point and the principal western lake cities. The revenues of the road for the present month are estimated at \$200,000, and for the year at two millions or more.

The New York Express says—The receipts of the Erie Railroad for the month of June, will be fully, if not over, \$300,000, and that the arrangements for the fall business are complete on this road, and the equipments are ample to do all the business offered, and which will fully realize the estimate of the Directors. There is but one selling in the New York markets, the cattle from which it was taken were grazing on the plains of Illinois but a fortnight previous; these cattle were brought from Chicago to Dunkirk and thence over the Erie Railroad in 24 hours. In six days cattle can leave Chicago and land in New York all the way by steam power, thus saving much in the weight as compared with driving, and being more conducive to the health of the animal and the consumer. It would be supposed that from so large an increased area of supply that beef would become cheaper; it should be so, but there are powers exercised elsewhere that combine to keep up the prices.

A Great Snake.—The good people of M'Keon (Pa.) have waked up a sea serpent on dry land. The story goes that a good, and was seen by several reputable, good, and true citizens of the township, as thick as a stoppage and nearly thirty feet long. This is truly something of a snake, and it is said he has excited the Showmen of the West to such a degree that a thousand dollars has been offered for his scalp, and two thousand dollars for his snakeship alive and kicking, with his scalp on.

Gen. Scott on Slavery.

Since Gen. Scott has received the endorsement of the Whigs of this State, at the Lancaster Convention, some of his opinions on various national topics are published. Among the rest, is the following extract from a letter written by him in 1843, giving his views upon slavery. He says:—

"Your inquiries open the whole question of domestic slavery, which has in different forms, for a number of years, agitated Congress and the country. Premising that you are the first person who has interrogated me on the subject, I give you the basis of what would be my reply in greater detail, if time allowed, and the contingencies alluded to above were less remote. In boyhood, at William and Mary's College, and in common with most, if not all my companions, I became deeply impressed with the views given by Mr. Jefferson, in his 'Notes on Virginia,' and by Judge Tucker, in the Appendix to his edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, in favor of a gradual emancipation of slaves. That Appendix I have not seen in thirty odd years, and in the same period have read scarcely anything on the subject; but my early impressions are fresh and unchanged. Hence if I had had the honor of a seat in the Virginia Legislature in the winter of 1831-2, when a bill was brought forward to carry out those views, I should certainly have given it my hearty support.

I suppose I scarcely need say that, in my opinion, Congress has no color of authority, under the Constitution, for touching the relation of master and slave within a State. I hold the opposite opinion in respect to the District of Columbia. Here, with the consent of the owners, or on the payment of 'just compensation,' Congress may legislate at its discretion. But my conviction is equally strong, that, unless it be step by step with the Legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, it would be dangerous to both nations in those States to touch the relation between master and slave in this District. I have from the first been of opinion that Congress was bound by the Constitution to receive, to refer and to report upon petitions relating to domestic slavery, as in the case of all other petitions; but I have not failed to see and to regret the unavoidable irritation which the former have produced in the Southern States, with the constant peril to the two colors, whereby the adoption of any plan of emancipation has every where among us been greatly retarded."

Politics in Vermont.—Hon. Lucius B. Peck, who was nominated for Governor of Vermont by the Free-Soil Convention at Burlington, declines to be a candidate, and gives his reasons in a letter to the Montpelier Patriot. He says he cannot assent to the resolutions passed by the Convention, inasmuch as he believes the fugitive slave law to be constitutional.

The resolutions adopted by the Whig Convention of the same State, which met last week at Bellows Falls, are represented to be very temperate and conservative in their tone. They approve of a protective tariff, of specific duties, internal improvements, and a liberal policy towards actual settlers in the disposition of the public lands. They also declare the attachment of the Whigs of Vermont to the Union, their confidence in the National Administration, and their determination to stand by the Laws and the interpretation of them rendered by the Courts. They regard slavery as a moral and political evil, for which the Free States are not responsible, and pronounce the fugitive slave law a matter of ordinary legislation, to be obeyed like another law, and like any other law open to discussion, modification, or repeal.

The Mexican Indemnity.

We learn from the National Intelligencer that the balance of the fourth instalment of the indemnity to Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, was paid at the Treasury on Saturday week, amounting to \$1,815,400.

The whole amount of the instalment was \$3,300,000, of which upwards of \$1,400,000 had been previously paid during the last two months, on the presentation of the regular receipts from the Mexican Government; and the above balance, which completed the full sum, was paid in Mexico on the 30th May, the period stipulated in the treaty. The warrant for this payment was the largest in amount which has been issued by the Treasury for a considerable time, and it was settled by a Treasury Draft on the Assistant Treasurer in Boston for \$1,000,000, and on the Assistant Treasurer at New York for \$815,400.

The gain to the Treasury on the payment of this instalment is \$117,000, being three and a half per cent. upon its full amount, which was the bonus allowed by the parties who contracted to make the payment at the city of Mexico for account of the American Government, in consideration of being reimbursed in the United States.

During the last week Treasury drafts were likewise issued upon the Sub-Treasurer at New York to the extent of \$1,500,000, to meet the semi-annual interest on the public debt, payable 1st July, making, with the Mexican indemnity, nearly \$2,500,000 in specie, which will be paid out from the Sub-Treasury in that city in the early part of the present week, beside \$1,000,000 at Boston. These heavy payments cannot but have a favorable effect upon the money market.

The Putnam county, Ind., Sentinel states that a company of forty persons were recently poisoned in Hanks county, in that State, and that about thirty of the number are supposed to be beyond recovery.

The person implicated as being accessory to this horrid deed is said to be an old woman, anxious to get rid of some grand child. She put the poison in a barrel of flour which she thought would be used by a family who had collected a number of persons together at a quilting party. No sooner had the report been over than the victims commenced violently vomiting, exhibiting evident signs of being poisoned.

A Great Snake.—The good people of M'Keon (Pa.) have waked up a sea serpent on dry land. The story goes that a good, and was seen by several reputable, good, and true citizens of the township, as thick as a stoppage and nearly thirty feet long. This is truly something of a snake, and it is said he has excited the Showmen of the West to such a degree that a thousand dollars has been offered for his scalp, and two thousand dollars for his snakeship alive and kicking, with his scalp on.

The State Debt.

It is certainly gratifying to the people of Pennsylvania to observe the progress the State is making in the laudable work of reducing her Debt. The fact is well known to all familiar with the financial affairs of our State, that for years prior to Gov. Johnston's administration, the State Debt continued to increase—the interest thereon irregularly paid—and when paid it was done in depreciated money or borrowed funds. The prospects ahead in those days were gloomy enough, and nothing but bankruptcy and disgrace seemed to be the fate of our good old Commonwealth. A change, however, has taken place—the prospects are brightening—Pennsylvania is gradually meeting her obligations—she is assuming a position which a State so rich in everything that contributes to the greatness of a people is entitled to.

Figures will show that this state of things has been brought about by Whig Legislation.—*Washington Com.*

A paragraph in the Philadelphia Ledger alludes to the enormous value given to cotton in its various transformations, as is shown in the article of lace, of which there is at the London exhibition, doubtless, a richer display than the world ever saw together before. India, France, Belgium, and England are vying for supremacy in this manufacture. A manufacturer of Manchester furnishes samples of one pound of cotton spun into 900 hanks, of 840 yards each, making a distance in all of 756,000 miles, should the single thread be extended to its utmost. Another firm exhibited 1200 hanks, of the same number of yards each, from a single pound of cotton. The first then exhibited one pound of cotton spun into a thread 2,000 miles long, which shows the perfection to which cotton machinery has arrived. Brussels lace, all made from cotton, is exhibited, worth \$200 sterling (\$1000) per yard. A lace made in France for the Duchess of Sutherland, is exhibited, the cost of which is £1,000 sterling. A bridal dress is shown, for which the owner waxes £5,000. The girl who wrought at it the first three years became blind from the heavy task it put upon her eyes.

According to the last accounts from the Rocky Mountains, the small-pox and cholera have been making fearful ravages among the Sioux Indians during the past winter. It is supposed that from three to four thousand of these Indians have died of these diseases, both of which were introduced among them by emigrants to Oregon and California.

From the St. Louis papers of the 20th we glean the particulars of the story:

"It is stated that a great deal of mortality prevailed amongst the Sioux Indians, during the last winter, and at least 4,000 fell victims to those terrible scourges, the cholera and small-pox. The latter disease was still raging, and it was feared that its direful influence would be extended to other tribes. During the tribulations felt by the unfortunate Indians, the traders were untiring in their efforts to afford relief. Being well provided by the company with medicines and vaccine matter, they were always prepared to attend upon the afflicted, and by their skill and attention, probably saved the lives of thousands. The more credulous of the red men are firmly of opinion that they owe the introduction of disease into their country, to the large California emigration which has crossed the plains since 1849. The agents of the American Fur Company have done much, however, to remove the erroneous impression from the minds of these children of nature."

Villainy on a Large Scale.—The Shawneetown Advocate of the 6th contains a long article detailing the particulars of the discovery and arrest of a gang of villains, who have carried on for years past a regular system of kidnapping slaves, forgery, thieving, and perhaps murder. Their headquarters were on Wolfe's Island, Kentucky, near the corner of the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois and Missouri. The band was discovered not long since through the failure of an attempt by one of the ringleaders to murder a Doctor Swayne, who had recovered a judgment for some \$10,000 against Newton E. Wright, a man of desperate character, \$150 to kill Dr. S. Accordingly Thomas, pretending to wish the doctor to visit his sick father, enticed him from home and attempted to murder him; but the doctor, after being shot in the arm, gave the alarm, and the desperado escaped. Notwithstanding every exertion was made to ferret out the villain, so deep was the plot laid that he was only accidentally discovered a short time ago, and his discovery led to the disclosure of the whole affairs of the company. They seem to have made a regular business of stealing slaves in one State, running them off to another and there selling them. They carried on another species of swindling upon an extensive scale by means of fictitious claims against estates of deceased persons. Having forged notes for large amounts against such estates, they would prove the validity of the claim by some of their gang. In some cases they had gone as far as to take depositions; and were provided with county seals and every thing requisite to give their proofs the semblance of legality.

Dep. No Soundings.—Capt. Baun, of the U. S. Navy, has communicated to Com. Warrington the result of a line of deep sea soundings across the Atlantic, giving the shape of the great Atlantic basin between the Capes of Virginia and the Island of Madeira, showing it to be five miles and a half deep. A line of deep sea soundings across the Gulf of Mexico, from Tampico to the Straits of Florida, shows the basin which holds the waters of this Gulf to be about a mile deep, and the Gulf Stream in the Florida Pass about 3000 feet deep.

Bermuda.—The island of Bermuda is furnishing large supplies of vegetables for the New York and other Atlantic markets. The cargo of the brig Swan consisted of 1100 barrels potatoes, 325 barrels onions, 3000 lbs. onions in baskets and lunches, 550 boxes tomatoes.

The Camilla Dress.—Last week, at a ball given in Greenfield, about thirty young ladies were present dressed in elegant Camilla costumes, and one gentleman in small clothes. A large crowd was attracted by the novelty of the affair. In Easthampton, last week, two or three young ladies appeared in the Camilla costume, and they were immediately waited upon by the Rev. Mr. Stone, who informed them that if they persisted in wearing these dresses they could not be connected with his church.—*Boston Journal.*

Petrijed Snake.—The workmen on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, near Beaver, recently found a petrified snake imbedded in the solid limestone rock, some sixty feet below the earth's surface. Its size was enormous—sixteen feet in length, and in the middle at least four inches in diameter. It is said to be almost as perfect in "form and feature" as when alive.

There are at present in the city of New York twenty-four omnibuses routes and five hundred and fifty-seven two horse omnibuses constantly running.

Salt Lake. The Dead Sea has been considered as the greatest curiosity of this kind in the world; and as connected with its Biblical story, a fearful interest does indeed hang around it; but we have a scarcely less remarkable phenomenon in this country in the Salt Lake. Lieut. Gunnison, of the Topographical Engineers, who has been employed for a long time past on the survey of the Great Basin in which the Salt Lake is situated, speaks of the lake as an object of the greatest curiosity. The water is about one-third salt, yielding that amount on boiling. Its density is considered greater than that of the Dead Sea. One can hardly get his whole body above the surface. In a sitting position the head and shoulders will remain above water, such is the strength of the brine, and on coming to the shore the body is covered over with an incrustation of salt, in fine crystals. The most surprising thing about it is the fact that during the summer season the lake throws on shore an abundance of salt, while in the winter season it throws up glaucous salts in large quantities. The reason of this is left to the scientific to judge, and also what becomes of the enormous amount of fresh water poured into it by three or four large rivers—Jordan, Bear and Weber—as there is no visible outlet.

Deadly Murders.—The village of Williamsburgh, opposite New York, was on Saturday thrown into excitement by two atrocious murders. About 7 o'clock a man named Lawrence Reilly, residing at 110 North Fourth Street, murdered his wife, Ann, aged about twenty years, and his wife's mother, Mary, wife of Patrick Golden, who was about fifty years of age. Reilly first murdered his wife by stabbing her with a knife or dirk six times, and afterwards dispatched her mother with the same weapon before he could be prevented. A girl, named Elizabeth Conroy, about nineteen years old, who resided in the same building, received a dangerous stab under the left breast from the same weapon.—Jealousy is said to have instigated Reilly to these foul deeds. While attempting to make his escape he was arrested by a lad about sixteen years old, and, strange to say, he did not make any resistance. He was given in charge to an officer, who immediately committed him to the cells. When questioned, he merely remarked, "he was ready to die."

Packing Flour.—It has, we believe, been a disputable question among millers for many years, whether the quality of flour is affected by the manner of putting it up, or whether flour closely packed will keep from souring as if loosely packed. The question is one of considerable importance to millers and dealers, as the annual losses caused by flour souring are heavy. The following particulars of an experiment made in Cincinnati will therefore, be of interest:

In May, 1841, ten years ago, Mr. A. E. Armstrong, who was then and is still Flour Inspector, took a tight half barrel and filled it loosely with flour, and put it away in a place possessing no other than ordinary advantages as a warehouse. Mr. A. examined the flour about twice a year; and he informed us that the article did not undergo any change until the fifth year, when it became somewhat rancid, and it did not sour until the ninth year. At the end of the fourth year it was in perfect order. A sample of the article was exhibited on "Change on Saturday last, and there was nothing peculiar in the appearance, smell or taste, except that it was a little sour and rancid.

The experiment has satisfied Mr. Armstrong that flour loosely packed would be preserved in good order, much longer than that put up in the ordinary manner. This is certainly a matter well worthy the attention of millers.

A Mistake—True Politeness.—On a late Sunday evening, while Dr. Welch, of Albany, was in the midst of one of his most impassioned charity sermons to a crowded house, an accident occurred which put to test both his politeness and his presence of mind.

"A pair were waiting to be married after the sermon, in the rear of the audience, and were to be called forward by the sexton. But the latter official having become absorbed in ruminations or contemplation while the Rev. Doctor was preaching, was suddenly brought to his recollection by hearing the Doctor exclaim, 'The spirit and the bride say COME!' Off he posted to the wedding party, who (of course) had not understood a word of the sermon, and notified them that the moment had arrived for the performance of the nuptial ceremony. They promptly obeyed the summons, and the bride and bridegroom, bride's maid and groom's man, came marching down the broad aisle in the midst of the discourse.

The preacher, seeing at a glance that a mistake had been committed, which was likely to terminate unpleasantly, finished his sentence, descended from the pulpit with dignity and composure, tied the irrevocable knot, returned to his pulpit, and finished his discourse, and the wedding party were not at all sensible that every thing was not as it should be. This is what we call true politeness under difficulties."

Dep. No Soundings.—Capt. Baun, of the U. S. Navy, has communicated to Com. Warrington the result of a line of deep sea soundings across the Atlantic, giving the shape of the great Atlantic basin between the Capes of Virginia and the Island of Madeira, showing it to be five miles and a half deep. A line of deep sea soundings across the Gulf of Mexico, from Tampico to the Straits of Florida, shows the basin which holds the waters of this Gulf to be about a mile deep, and the Gulf Stream in the Florida Pass about 3000 feet deep.

Bermuda.—The island

GOV. JOHNSTON'S SPEECH,

Delivered at Lancaster, June 24, 1851.

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Convention, and Fellow Citizens:

I have no language sufficiently strong to express my cordial thanks for the renewed manifestation of your kindness and confidence implied by the unanimous re-nomination tendered me for the office of Chief Magistrate of the State.

In accepting the honored position which has been assigned me, I can only pledge my honest intentions to discharge, if elected, the duties of the office with fidelity and zeal. To this work I should feel bound to bring my whole energy of mind and body. I have no disposition to claim exemption from error, but I should endeavor to act in such manner as to give my fellow-citizens assurance, that to want of capacity, and not lack of will, should be attributed oversights and mistakes.

I might here close with another expression of thanks for your kindness, if I did not believe that this large assemblage of my fellow-citizens expect from their candidate, an expression of his views in relation to many questions connected with the results of the approaching campaign.

Your proceedings remind me that the people will, this fall, elect a Governor, a Canal Commissioner, and five Judges of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth.

The Supreme Court of the State is a tribunal armed with almost omnipotent power, if I may use so strong an expression in reference to an institution of man's creation. It is the mightiest authority in our State, and is clothed with powers unknown to any other branch of our government. It is the last expounder and expositor of our laws. The Maker and Executor of the law may, by its unwavering and unalterable decision, be made to conform to its decrees. It holds within its sphere of action the lives, reputation and property of each citizen. Although controlled by a written constitution and by written laws, it still possesses the power of expounding and declaring the meaning of each. In the control of incompetent or bad men, a Supreme Court may prove the most blasting curse which may befall a nation, while in the direction of pure, faithful, competent and courageous Judges, it may be made the surest guarantee of Constitutional Liberty. An incompetent Judiciary is a fearful tyranny in any country.

A distinguished politician once said in Congress, on a question connected with the Federal Judiciary, that the "book of Judges immediately preceded the book of Kings." The remark was justly true when applied to an incompetent or corrupt Judiciary. The selection of the members of this Court thus, in the necessity of things, clothed with large powers, rests with the people at the next election. Each man who fails in the discharge of this solemn duty to make good selections, is faithless to the Constitution, to his country, to himself and to posterity.

What are the qualifications essential to the incumbent of a position vested with such delicate trusts? I would say profound learning, unbending integrity, moral and physical courage, pure patriotism, kindness and gentleness of heart, singleness of purpose, and devoted attachment to republican institutions. The pathway of a good Judge is marked by the evidences of a religious trust in the governing control of the Supreme Authority, and by a walk and conversation among men, which can give to none an occasion of offense.

Of the Canal Commissioner I need say but little. All know the immense responsibility connected with the office. The annual disbursement of one million, or one million two hundred thousand dollars, is necessary to keep the vast machinery of our public improvements in repair. The Canal Commissioner annually selected to assist in the expenditure of so large a sum, should be no ordinary man. A dishonest officer might use his position to plunder the Treasury and aggrandize himself. An ignorant officer would be incompetent to see that others, subordinate or equal to him in office, discharged their whole duty with honesty and fidelity. Checks in such a body as the Canal Board are desirable and necessary. They cannot be too numerous or great. One of the most effective is, a representation in that Board of each of the political parties of the State. Such an arrangement would destroy much of the opportunity for wastefulness, and would result in the saving of large amounts to the State Treasury.

Having thus briefly referred in general terms to the other offices, I come now to speak of that with which my name has been associated.

Upon my accession to office in 1848, I found the State debt exceeding forty millions of dollars—the interest on that debt paid in depreciated currency, and the credit of the Commonwealth greatly depressed. My first effort was to remedy, if possible, these evils—devise some mode of reducing this alarming debt—paying the semi-annual interest in par funds, and restoring the sunk credit of the State. These were the first objects of my care. In my first message, in January, 1849, I urged the establishment of a Sinking Fund with an earnestness required by the importance of the end to be gained. The Legislature acknowledged the propriety of the recommendation—passed a bill in accordance with the suggestions, and the system is now in operation, fulfilling the expectations of the most sanguine of its friends, and presenting to the people the hope that, under its action, and the exercise of that economy which should be the prime aim of all public servants, the vast debt now upon them will eventually disappear. At least one half a million of that debt has been already paid, and this is but the beginning of the end.

In addition to this, works of great public importance have been completed and improved—works which have made the remaining improvements more valuable, and to that extent are increasing the revenues of the State. The reduction of the debt half a million of dollars, and the completion of certain of the public works, have been effected without any increased taxation upon the farmers of the Commonwealth.

The North Branch Canal when in progress of construction was abandoned by the State. In 1848, when I entered office, it was in an entirely useless condition. A large amount of money had been invested in the work. That money was yielding less than nothing, while the resources of that large portion of the State were undeveloped, and the lands through which the unfinished canal had been made, were directly injured by its construction. Under these circumstances, I recommended that the work should be resumed and the canal completed,

but without any increase of the State debt. The recommendation was regarded—the work has been resumed, and now far advanced to completion. Thus the large amount of the State formerly invested will be made productive—the revenues of the State will be increased, and another revenue will be opened, by which the long neglected North may march to greatness.

One fact is proved by the official records, to which I wish to call the especial attention of this meeting and of the people of the State generally. It is this: That during the time I have been Executive of the State, a less amount of money has been collected from the farmers and others owing *Real Estate* than during a corresponding period under the previous Administration. Notwithstanding this fact, however, I flatter myself that much has been done towards the liberation of the State from her financial difficulties.

More than twenty years have been occupied in the creation of this public debt. Its large amount precludes the hope of a very speedy liquidation. But we can hope that it was gradually increased, so it will from this time henceforth gradually diminish, and that the hour will soon arrive when the taxes wrung from the earnings of the people, will be applied, not to the payment of a debt created by a preceding generation, but to the education of the present and coming generations—that the moment is not far distant when the voluntary offerings of the people of this great Commonwealth, will be devoted to the noble purpose of spreading the purifying, healthful, ennobling influences of Education. Then, when every man within our broad limits shall enjoy the opportunity of such mental training as the high duties of American Freemen require, and when virtue and morality are ever-present characteristics of our people, will Pennsylvania completely work out her glorious destiny of elevating the character, strengthening the Government, and purifying the legislation of America.

Our opponents apparently manifest an earnest desire to escape those State issues which appeal immediately and personally to the interest of every tax-payer in the Commonwealth. They constantly recur to National questions of the day. Upon these subjects I have no wish to conceal my opinions.

With regard to the Union of the States, my views are upon record. In my last annual message I remarked that "it is the basis of constitutional right, the guarantee of peace, the security of religion, the bulwark of all law and order," that it is "the perfect work of disciplined intelligence and rational patriotism," that it is "hallowed by the rich memories of the past, and by the consciousness that its founders were the fathers of the Republic," and that it is the outer and inner wall which encircles and guards the temple of our independence." I never trust myself to think of its dissolution as even a probable event, and with cheerful submission to the correctness of Washington's doctrine that we should "discourage whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned." These are the views I hold. I have always maintained them. I shall always maintain them and teach them as a most valuable lesson at my own fireside to my own children.

On the question of slavery I have already frequently expressed my opinions. When the National Constitution was formed, slavery was among us. That instrument contains certain provisions relative to those held to service or labor, which no man dare disregard. They should be carried out in good faith by all good citizens. The adjustment measures of the last Congress grew out of certain difficulties connected with the acquisition of Territory from Mexico. Most of those laws are irrepealable. The Texas boundary has been settled, and the stipulated money has been paid by the National Government. California has been admitted. Territorial governments have been established in Utah and New Mexico. The slave trade has been abolished in the District of Columbia. These questions are settled. The fugitive slave law alone is within reach of amendment. While it remains the law of the land it must and will be enforced. Resistance to law has never been a characteristic of the Whig party.

To say, however, that the people shall refrain from discussion of the provisions of the law is practically to restrain the freedom of speech, and as such never will secure my approbation. If the National Legislature adopt measures defective in themselves and requiring modification, it is Anti-Republican, and conflicts with one of the plainest guarantees of the Constitution, to intimate that the people shall not discuss their merits and ask for a modification, if they desire it. Such restriction of liberty of thought and speech does not belong to the American character. It is not indigenous to our soil. It is of foreign birth. If I had been in Congress, I would have voted against several of the adjustment measures. I would have voted against the fugitive slave law, as almost all Northern Whigs did, because I believe the constitutional provision on the subject might have been more effectually carried out, by a law more equitably and justly constructed. To ask changes in these points—changes which will make the law more consonant with the wishes of the people, more acceptable to them, and more conformable to truth, justice, and the requirements of the Constitution, cannot be considered otherwise than the exercise of an undoubted constitutional privilege. And this, for the sake of right, and not for purposes of agitation.

But we are told not to discuss the question, as a dissolution of the Union would be the consequence. This is weak and puerile. The love of the Union is deep-seated among the people. They are not contemplating even the probability of dissolution. The determination to transmit unimpaired to posterity the institutions we received from our fathers, prevents them from even harboring the thought for an instant. Public opinion is healthy on the subject. The fate of the Union does not depend upon so slight a circumstance as the modification of a law of Congress. It is an insult to the intelligence, virtue, and integrity of the people, to intimate so unreasonable an idea. These are my views freely and frankly given. Whatever representations may be made, to these and none other I adhere.

There are other important questions to which I invite your attention.

When before the people in 1848, I pledged myself to advocate a modification of the Tariff of 1847. I did so. I recommended a modification in each of my messages, but the councils of the opposition prevailed and the law has not been changed.

It still remains, doing its work of harm to our State and country. Our manufacturers are depressed; our coal interests are languishing; the main profit of the farmer—the home market—is becoming less and less valuable; the prices of grain and other products of the earth are gradually sinking; in parts of the State, property has much depreciated in value; the trade on the public works is not so active as if all were prospering; the revenues of the State are consequently less in amount and every *tax payer in the Commonwealth is the loser.* These are the necessary results of the Tariff of 1846—which favors the British instead of the American manufacturer, and which is slowly but surely depriving the American farmer of a good market for his productions. I have used my efforts to avert these evils. I have not been seconded by the other party who had a majority in Congress, and hence these difficulties. I have discharged my duty. It remains for the people to discharge theirs—to express at the ballot-box their approval or disapproval of the conduct of those men who elected and kept in force the Tariff of 1846.

And now a few words about the bill repealing the sixth section of the anti-kidnapping law of 1847. It is represented that upon my signing this bill immediately the Union depends. The facility with which the argument of the dissolution of the Union is used is remarkable.

Permit me to call your attention to the facts of the case, and see how far they sustain me in my course. This law was passed in 1847—was signed by my predecessor in office, E. J. R. Shunk, then Governor of the State. It has continued on the statute book four years. If what is said of the importance of the bill repealing the sixth section be true, is it not singular that the Union exists at this day? Not only this. The section upon which it is alleged so much rests, was repealed, when? At the beginning of the last session? At the earliest practicable moment after the organization? No. At the middle of the session? No. When did they, who had the power, pass this bill upon which it is asserted the Union hangs? *About one hour before the final adjournment of the Legislature.* Could anything more clearly show the folly and inconsistency of those who are pursuing me for not having acted upon the bill? If they could postpone action upon it until all other business was transacted, why may not I be excused from being busy?

The Pamphlet Laws of the last session will cover about 800 pages. An examination will show that the laws which cover about 400 of these pages, were passed on the last two days of the session. These bills were presented to me for action, and it was after the most laborious application, I was enabled to read, examine and dispose of even part of this mass of enactments. The bill to repeal the sixth section was presented to me *not after all others*, about one hour before the final adjournment, after committees had been appointed to inform me that the two houses were ready to adjourn, and while a large mass of business, including the appropriation bills necessary to carry on the government, still remained undisposed of. Under these circumstances, I have held the bill over in the exercise of a privilege guaranteed to the Executive by the Constitution, to prevent invasion upon his rights by the Legislative branch of government. What man who venerates that instrument as he should, will intimate that the provision is wrong? And who can justly blame me for an unwillingness to allow a tardy Legislature to deprive me of the right of considering an important public bill, and of communicating my action thereon to the people's representatives?

I had often pressed upon the Legislature the necessity of acting upon public bills at a period of the session sufficiently early to give the Executive time to examine and deliberate. The Legislature saw fit to disregard this recommendation. Having received nothing from their courtesy, I insist upon the constitutional rights of the Executive, which, as a sworn officer, I am bound to protect and defend, as much as those of any other Department of the Government. With the peculiarly domestic institutions of other States I have no wish to interfere. Neither by word or deed will I seek to influence the local legislation of any State. The right of passing their own local police laws, which I cheerfully accord to them, I demand for Pennsylvania. A whether a public officer or a private citizen, I shall ever protest against my native State surrendering any of those glorious rights of sovereignty which belong to each member of the Union—a well prized legacy of the days in which the foundations of the government were laid. Pennsylvanians are abundantly competent to the government of themselves, and they will not, and should not submit to the dictation of others outside her limits. Giving one's whole attention to his own concerns is an admirable rule among private individuals. These who practice the wise precept are generally respected members of society, and grow prosperous and happy. Its observance among States, could not be otherwise than beneficial.

With these opinions I am willing to enter the canvass and to labor for a party which cannot fail to succeed if harmony and a spirit of fraternal feeling animate the whole. I will be found in the front of the battle, and will be glad to hail as companions in arms in the glorious cause of Justice and Truth the active and faithful spirits, who, without fear or favor, contend earnestly for the Right.

Woman Murdered by her Husband.—At Boston on Sunday afternoon, Daniel Mahoney was arrested for beating his wife to death. They lived in the third story, and whilst drunk he commenced the assault on his wife in the room they occupied, and then dragged her down to the foot of the stairs, where he was discovered by some of the neighbors kneeling over her and striking her with great fury with his fist. He was dragged away from her, and she died within half an hour. Her skull was found to be fractured, and upon examining the room the officer discovered blood upon an axe-handle and upon a flat iron. She has left four children, one of them being an infant. It was covered with blood from the wounds inflicted on its mother before she was dragged out of the room. She was about 28 years of age.

The colored people of Indiana have called a State Convention, to be held in Indianapolis on the first of August, to take into consideration some scheme of general emigration to Liberia, or some other country.

Western Iron Manufacture.

In the valley of the Ohio as well as in the Atlantic States, the iron manufacturing interest is in a condition of ruinous depression. Under the operation of the existing tariff, which encourages the importation of European iron, produced by the cheap labor of half-starved workmen, our American furnaces and forges are brought to a standstill—their fires extinguished—the arm of honest home industry paralyzed—capitalists ruined—and thousands of our people thrown out of employment. A fresh, practical illustration on this point is furnished in the Pittsburgh American of Saturday, as follows:

We announced lately the failure of a number of furnaces in Clarion and Venango counties. We also noticed the stoppage of work at several of the Rolling Mills in this city. We also published the report of the Board of Revenue Commissioners in relation to Allegheny county, showing the depreciation of property, and particularly in that of iron and cotton, which was officially reported at fifty per cent. of its value. We have now before us another instance of ruinous depreciation of iron property on our waters—that of the Monongahela Iron Works on Wheat River, a short distance from where that fine stream empties into the Monongahela, between Brownsville and Morgantown. In 1842 this property was purchased by an enterprising firm in Baltimore—the Ellicotts—for \$80,000. Since that time they have improved the property by the building of two additional furnaces, which cost together \$32,000, and expended in other valuable improvements in all \$60,000. It consists of fifteen thousand acres of land, one-fifth of which is fine farming land, a large portion of which is under good cultivation—one large rolling mill and mill factory—three large blast furnaces, costing in all \$42,000—grist mill, saw mill, and about seventy dwelling houses, many of them large and valuable buildings. There is also on the place a Ferry of note, which, in times of prosperity and trade, was of itself worth three hundred dollars rental—and a land throughout abounding in iron ore and stone coal in inexhaustible quantities, and, excepting the cleared farms, covered with heavy timber. This extensive property was brought to the hammer at Morgantown, Va., and, with all its improvements, sold by the Sheriff for \$25,750.

The Hon. Horace Greely was, at the latest accounts, sojourning in Paris. His last letter to the Tribune, dated Paris, June 11, has the annexed paragraph:

While Great Britain and the United States have undertaken to vie with each other in Free Trade, France holds fast to the principle of Protection, with scarcely a division in her Councils on the subject; and she is consequently amazing in silence the wealth created by other Nations. The Californian dig gold, which mainly comes to New York in payment for goods; but on that gold England has a mortgage running fast to maturity, for the goods were in part bought of her and we owe her for millions worth beside. But France has a similar mortgage on it for the grain supplied to England to feed the fabricators of the goods, and it has hardly reached the Bank of England before it is on its way to Paris. A great share of the golden harvests of the tributaries of the Sacramento and San Joaquin now find their resting-place here.

The three gigantic works by which the trade and travel of the West are conveyed between Lake Erie and the Hudson river, may be cited as conclusive proofs of the importance and value of the vast and fertile regions with which they are connected. These lines of artificial intercommunication—embracing the State Canal of 340 miles from Albany to Buffalo; the chain of railroads of 325 miles uniting the same points; and the New York and Erie Railroad of 470 miles—have been established at an aggregate cost for construction of six-tifteen millions of dollars.

First in cost and extent, of the works above mentioned, and the most costly and extensive work ever accomplished in this country by private enterprise, is the New York and Erie Railroad. Its length, from Piermont on the North River, to Dunkirk on Lake Erie, is 446 miles; from Piermont to the city of New York, by steamboat navigation, is 24 miles—making the entire distance from New York by way of Piermont to Dunkirk 470 miles. But the company have secured a continuous railroad track to Jersey City, immediately opposite to the city of New York, by leasing the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad, 42 miles in length, which connects with the road at Suffern's Station, and makes the distance by this route also 470 miles. The actual cost of the road, including \$3,000,000 by the State, and \$7,500,000 relinquished by the original stockholders, is \$24,250,000. The cost to the company is \$20,500,000—consisting of capital stock, \$5,750,000; bonds and other obligations, \$14,750,000. At Dunkirk three lake steamers of the largest class are provided to convey passengers between that point and the principal western lake cities. The revenues of the road for the present month are estimated at \$200,000, and for the year at two millions or more.

The New York Express says—The receipts of the Erie Railroad for the month of June, will be fairly, if not over, \$500,000, and that the arrangements for the fall business are complete on this road, and the companies are amply to do all the business offered, and which will fully realize the estimate of the Directors. There is but one selling in the New York markets, the cattle from which it was taken were grazing on the plains of Illinois but a fortnight previous; these cattle were brought from Chicago to Dunkirk and thence over the Erie Railroad in 24 hours. In six days cattle can leave Chicago and land in New York all the way by steam power, thus saving much in the weight as compared with driving, and being more conducive to the health of the animal and the consumer. It would be supposed that from so large an increased area of supply that beef would become cheaper; it should be so, but there are powers exercised elsewhere that combine to keep up the prices.

Incendiary Fire.—At New York, on Friday night, a fire broke out in the stable belonging to Simmerman & Co., proprietors of the Bowery and Grand street line of stages. About two hundred horses were turned loose, and running among the crowd, several persons were knocked down and injured. A man named Griswold had his arm broken and ribs fractured. Mr. Lockwood was injured. John Mallison was badly burnt.

Gen. Scott on Slavery.

Since Gen. Scott has received the endorsement of the Whigs of this State, at the Lancaster Convention, some of his opinions on various national topics are published. Among the rest, is the following extract from a letter written by him in 1843, giving his views upon slavery. He says:—

"Your inquiries open the whole question of domestic slavery, which has in different forms, for a number of years, agitated Congress and the country. Premising that you are the first person who has interrogated me on the subject, I give you the basis of what would be my reply in greater detail, if time allowed, and the contingencies alluded to above were less remote. In boyhood, at William and Mary's College, and in common with most, if not all my companions, I became deeply impressed with the views given by Mr. Jefferson, in his 'Notes on Virginia,' and by Judge Tucker, in the Appendix to his edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, in favor of a gradual emancipation of slaves. That Appendix I have not seen in thirty odd years, and in the same period have read scarcely anything on the subject; but my early impressions are fresh and unchanged. Hence if I had had the honor of a seat in the Virginia Legislature in the winter of 1831-2, when a bill was brought forward to carry out those views, I should certainly have given it my hearty support.

I suppose I scarcely need say that, in my opinion, Congress has no color of authority, under the Constitution, for touching the relation of master and slave within a State. I hold the opposite opinion in respect to the District of Columbia. Here, with the consent of the owners, or on the payment of 'just compensation,' Congress may legislate at its discretion. But my conviction is equally strong, that, unless it be step by step with the Legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, it would be dangerous to both races in those States to touch the relation between master and slave in this District. I have from the first been of opinion that Congress was bound by the Constitution to receive, to refer and to report upon petitions relating to domestic slavery, as in the case of all other petitions; but I have not failed to see and to regret the unavoidable irritation which the former have produced in the Southern States, with the constant peril to the two colors, whereby the adoption of any plan of emancipation has every where among us been greatly retarded."

Politics in Vermont.—Hon. Lucius B. Peck, who was nominated for Governor of Vermont by the Free-Soil Convention at Burlington, declines to be a candidate, and gives his reasons in a letter in the Montpelier Patriot. He says he cannot assent to the resolutions passed by the Convention, inasmuch as he believes the fugitive slave law to be constitutional.

The resolutions adopted by the Whig Convention of the same State, which met last week at Bellows Falls, are represented to be very temperate and conservative in their tone. They approve of a protective tariff, of specific duties, internal improvements, and a liberal policy towards actual settlers in the disposition of the public lands. They also declare the attachment of the Whigs of Vermont to the Union, their confidence in the National Administration, and their determination to stand by the Laws and the interpretation of them rendered by the Courts. They regard slavery as a moral and political evil, for which the Free States are not responsible, and pronounce the fugitive slave law a matter of ordinary legislation, to be obeyed like another law, and like any other law open to discussion, modification, or repeal.

The Mexican Indemnity.

We learn from the National Intelligencer that the balance of the fourth instalment of the indemnity to Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, was paid at the Treasury on Saturday week, amounting to \$1,815,400.

The whole amount of the instalment was \$3,360,000, of which upwards of \$1,400,000 had been previously paid during the last two months, on the presentation of the regular receipts from the Mexican Government; and the above balance, which completed the full sum, was paid in Mexico on the 30th May, the period stipulated in the treaty. The warrant for this payment was the largest in amount which has been issued by the Treasury for a considerable time, and it was settled by a Treasury Draft on the Assistant Treasurer in Boston for \$1,000,000, and on the Assistant Treasurer at New York for \$815,400.

The gain to the Treasury on the payment of this instalment is \$117,600, being three and a half per cent. upon its full amount, which was the bonus allowed by the parties who contracted to make the payment at the city of Mexico for account of the American Government, in consideration of being reimbursed in the United States.

During the last week Treasury drafts were likewise issued upon the Sub-Treasury at New York to the extent of \$1,500,000, to meet the semi-annual interest on the public debt, payable 1st July, making with the Mexican indemnity, nearly \$2,500,000 in specie, which will be paid out from the Sub Treasury in that city in the early part of the present week, besides \$1,000,000 at Boston. These heavy payments cannot but have a favorable effect upon the money market.

The Putnam county, Ind., Sentinel states that a company of forty persons were recently poisoned in Hendricks county, in that State, and that about thirty of the number are supposed to be beyond recovery. The Sentinel says—

The person implicated as being accessory to this horrid deed is said to be an old woman, anxious to get rid of some grand child. She put the poison in a barrel of flour which she thought would be used by a family who had collected a number of persons together at a quilting party. No sooner had the report been over than the victims commenced violently vomiting, exhibiting evident signs of being poisoned.

A Great Snake.—The good people of N'Keosport (Ia.) have waked up a sea serpent on dry land. The story goes that a snake has been traversing the neighborhood, and was seen by several reputable, good, and true citizens of the town, as thick as a storekeeper and nearly thirty feet long. This is truly something of a snake, and it is said he has excited the Showmen of the West to such a degree that a thousand dollars has been offered for his scalp, and two thousand dollars for his snakeship alive and kicking, with his scalp on.

The State Debt.

It is certainly gratifying to the people of Pennsylvania to observe the progress the State is making in the laudable work of reducing her Debt. The fact is well known to all familiar with the financial affairs of our State, that for years prior to Gov. Johnston's administration, the State Debt continued to increase—the interest thereon irregularly paid—and when paid it was done in depreciated money or borrowed funds. The prospects ahead in those days were gloomy enough, and nothing but bankruptcy and disgrace seemed to be the fate of our good old Commonwealth. A change, however, has taken place—the prospects are brightening—Pennsylvania is gradually meeting her engagements—she is assuming a position which a State so rich in everything that contributes to the greatness of a people is entitled to.

Figures will show that this state of things has been brought about by Whig Legislation.—*Washington Com.*

A paragraph in the Philadelphia Ledger alludes to the enormous value given to cotton in its various transformations, as is shown in the article of lace, of which there is at the London exhibition, doubtless, a richer display than the world ever saw together before. India, France, Belgium, and England are vying for supremacy in this manufacture. A manufacturer of Manchester furnishes samples of one pound of cotton spun into 900 hanks, of 840 yards each, making a distance in all of 756,000 miles, should the single thread be extended to its utmost. Another firm exhibited 1200 hanks, of the same number of yards each, from a single pound of cotton. The first then exhibited one pound of cotton spun into a thread 2,000 miles long, which shows the perfection to which cotton machinery has arrived. Brussels lace, all made from cotton, is exhibited, worth £200 sterling (\$1000) per yard. A lace shawl, made in France for the Duchess of Sutherland, is exhibited, the cost of which is £1,000 sterling. A bridal dress is shown, for which the owner wants £5,000. The girl who wrought at it the first three years became blind from the heavy task it put upon her eyes.

According to the last accounts from the Rocky Mountains, the small-pox and cholera have been making fearful ravages among the Sioux Indians during the past winter. It is supposed that from three to four thousand of these Indians have died of these diseases, both of which were introduced among them by emigrants to Oregon and California.

From the St. Louis papers of the 20th we glean the particulars of the story:

"It is stated that a great deal of mortality prevailed amongst the Sioux Indians, during the last winter, and at least 4,000 fell victims to those terrible scourges, the cholera and small pox. The latter disease was still raging, and it was feared that its direful influence would be extended to other tribes. During the tribulations felt by the unfortunate Indians, the traders were untiring in their efforts to afford relief. Being well provided by the company with medicines and vaccine matter, they were always prepared to attend upon the afflicted, and by their skill and attention, probably saved the lives of thousands. The more credulous of the red men are firmly of opinion that they owe the introduction of disease into their country, to the large California emigration which has crossed the plains since 1849. The agents of the American Fur Company have done much, however, to remove the erroneous impression from the minds of these children of nature."

Villainy on a Large Scale.—The Shawneetown Advocate of the 6th contains a long article detailing the particulars of the discovery and arrest of a gang of villains, who have carried on for years past a regular system of kidnapping slaves, forgery, thieving, and perhaps murder. Their headquarters were on Wolf's Island, Kentucky, near the corner of the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois and Missouri. The band was discovered not long since through the failure of an attempt by one of the ringleaders to murder a Doctor Swayne, who had recovered a judgment for some \$10,000 against Newton E. Wright, another prominent member of the gang. In May, 1850, Wright gave Abe Thomas, a man of desperate character, \$150 to kill Dr. S. Accordingly Thomas, pretending to wish the doctor to visit his sick father, enticed him from home and attempted to murder him; but the doctor, after being shot in the arm, gave the alarm, and the desperado escaped. Notwithstanding every exertion was made to ferret out the villain, so deep was the plot laid that he was only accidentally discovered a short time ago, and his discovery led to the disclosure of the whole affairs of the company. They seem to have made a regular business of stealing slaves in one State, running them off to another and there selling them. They carried on another species of swindling upon an extensive scale by means of fictitious claims against estates of deceased persons. Having forged notes for large amounts against such estates, they would prove the validity of the claim by some of their gang. In some cases they had gone so far as to take depositions; and were provided with county seals and every thing requisite to give their proofs the semblance of legality.—*Louisville Journal.*

Serious Accident at the Binghamam Course.—About half past 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th ultimo, as we learn from the Meynue, whilst a large number of persons were on the Binghamam race course, near New Orleans, a storm of wind and rain coming up, the multitude sought shelter under the judge's stand. The wind in a few minutes increased to almost a hurricane, and blew down about two hundred feet of the wood work of the stand, crushing those beneath it in a terrible manner, and seriously injuring many who had remained upon it. One man was killed outright; many others were severely injured; and a fine horse, also under the stand, was killed.

Petified Snake.—The workmen on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, near Beaver, recently found a petrified snake imbedded in the solid limestone rock, some six feet below the earth's surface. Its size was enormous—sixteen feet in length, and in the middle at least four inches in diameter. It is said to be almost as perfect in "form and feature" as when alive.

There are at present in the city of New York twenty-four omnibus routes and five hundred and fifty-seven two horse omnibuses constantly running.

Salt Lake.

The Dead Sea has been considered as the greatest curiosity of its kind in the world; and as connected with its Biblical story, a fearful interest does indeed hang around it; but we have a scarcely less remarkable phenomenon in this country in the Salt Lake. Lieut. Gunnison, of the Topographical Engineers, who has been employed for a long time past on the survey of the Great Basin in which the Salt Lake is situated, speaks of the lake as an object of the greatest curiosity. The water is about one-third salt, yielding that amount on boiling. Its density is considered greater than that of the Dead Sea. One can hardly get his whole body below the surface. In a sitting position the head and shoulders will remain above water, such is the strength of the brine, and on coming to the shore the body is covered over with an incrustation of salt, in fine crystals. The most surprising thing about it is the fact that during the summer season the lake throws on shore an abundance of salt, while in the winter season it throws up glaucous salts in large quantities. The reason of this is left to the scientific to judge, and also what becomes of the enormous amount of fresh water poured into it by three or four large rivers—Jordan, Bear and Weber—as there is no visible outlet.

Dreadful Murders.—The village of Williamsburgh, opposite New York, was on Saturday thrown into excitement by two atrocious murders. About 7 o'clock a man named Lawrence Reilly, residing at 110 North Fourth Street, murdered his wife, Ann, aged about twenty years, and his wife's mother, Mary, wife of Patrick Golden, who was about fifty years of age. Reilly first murdered his wife by stabbing her with a knife or dirk six times, and afterwards dispatched her mother with the same weapon before he could be prevented. A girl, named Elizabeth Conroy, about nineteen years old, who resided in the same building, received a dangerous stab under the left breast from the same weapon. Jealousy is said to have instigated Reilly to these foul deeds. While attempting to make his escape he was arrested by a lad about sixteen years old, and, strange to say, he did not make any resistance. He was given in charge to an officer, who immediately committed him to the cells. When questioned, he merely remarked, "he was ready to die."

Packing Flour.—It has, we believe, been a disputable question among millers for many years, whether the quality of flour is affected by the manner of putting it up, or whether flour closely packed will keep from souring as if loosely packed. The question is one of considerable importance to millers and dealers, as the annual losses caused by flour souring are heavy. The following particulars of an experiment made in Cincinnati will therefore, be of interest.

In May, 1841, ten years ago, Mr. A. E. Armstrong, who was then and is still Flour Inspector, took a tight half barrel and filled it loosely with flour, and put it away in a place possessing no other than ordinary advantages as a warehouse. Mr. A. examined the flour about twice a year; and he informed us that the article did not undergo any change until the fifth year, when it became somewhat rancid, and it did not sour until the ninth year. At the end of the fourth year it was in perfect order. A sample of the article was exhibited on 'Change on Saturday last, and there was nothing peculiar in the appearance, smell or taste, except that it was a little sour and rancid.

The experiment has satisfied Mr. Armstrong that flour loosely packed would be preserved in good order, much longer than that put up in the ordinary manner. This is certainly a matter well worthy the attention of millers.

A Mistake—True Politeness.—On a late Sunday evening, while Dr. Welch, of Albany, was in the midst of one of his most impassioned charity sermons to a crowded house, an accident occurred which put to test both his politeness and his presence of mind.

"A pair were waiting to be married after the sermon, in the rear of the audience, and were to be called forward by the sexton. But the latter official having become absorbed in drowsiness or contemplation while the Rev. Doctor was preaching, was suddenly brought to his recollection by hearing the Doctor exclaim, 'The spirit and the bride say come.' Off he posted to the wedding party, who (of course) had not understood a word of the sermon, and notified them that the moment had arrived for the performance of the nuptial ceremony. They promptly obeyed the summons, and the bride and bridegroom, bride's maid and groom's man, came marching down the broad aisle in the midst of the discourse. The preacher, seeing at a glance that a mistake had been committed, which was likely to terminate unpleasantly, finished his sentence, descended from the pulpit with dignity and composure, tied the irretrievable knot, returned to his pulpit, and finished his discourse, and the wedding party were not at all sensible that every thing was not as it should be. This is what we call true politeness under difficulties."

Deep Sea Soundings.—Capt. Raim, of the U. S. Navy, has communicated to Com. Warrington the result of a line of deep sea soundings across the Atlantic, giving the shape of the great Atlantic basin between the Cape of Virginia and the Island of Madeira, showing it to be five miles and a half deep. A line of deep sea soundings across the Gulf of Mexico, from Tampico to the Straits of Florida, shows the basin which holds the waters of this Gulf to be about a mile deep, and the Gulf Stream in the Florida Pass about 3000 feet deep.

Bermuda.—The island of Bermuda is furnishing large supplies of vegetables for the New York and other Atlantic markets. The cargo of the brig Swan consisted of 1100 barrels potatoes, 295 barrels onions, 3900 lbs. onions in baskets and bunches, 550 boxes tomatoes.

The Camille Dress.—Last week, at a ball given in Greenfield, about thirty young ladies were present, dressed in elegant Camille costumes, and one gentleman in small clothes. A large crowd was attracted by the novelty of the affair. In Easthampton, last week, two or three young ladies appeared in the Camille costume, and they

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